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FRENCH COMMUNIST
PARTY JUBILANT

Attack On Anglo-American
"International Trusts"
M.R.P. Advocates
A National Govt.

Paris, Nov. 13.
France's Communist Party, winner of Sunday's legislative elections, declared yesterday that it would fight for an independent French foreign policy, and in the same breath attacked Anglo-American "international trusts."

"The Communist Party victory is a victory of the French line in foreign policy and particularly the position constantly defended by our Party regarding Germany," editorialized "Humanite," the Party organ, adding:

"The Communist Party victory signifies that the French people repudiate the system of blocs, and want our foreign policy to take into equal account all alliances. It signifies that the French people refuse to enter into coalition."

At the same time, President Georges Bidault's M.R.P. Party declared that the elections, in which they ran the Communists a close second, had "averted the hypothesis of a Marxist majority, that is a Government headed by the Communists."

The Communist organ stated that the election results had "seriously worried, in Great Britain and America, the Parties and men who inspired the policy of Churchill and Hoover."

The paper forecast that the Americans and English would step up their pressure "for the reconstruction of Germany at France's expense," and that "on a diplomatic basis, the trusts" would "try to create difficulties in our country, in refusing credits and in trying to tie us up by unfavourable accords with our industry."

"The French people will respond to these pressures and intrigues by affirming its concern for independence in all domains, political and economic," said the paper, which made no mention of Russia.

National Union?
The M.R.P. President, Maurice Schumann, came out with a strong hint for a national union government of all parties.

He said that such a government could be based "around a precise and limited programme in which the balancing of the budget

Total Of 175 Seats

Paris, Nov. 12.
The Communist Party now have 175 seats in the National Assembly against 161 held by the Mouvement Republicain Populaire. Conservatives and Independents have 101, Socialist 96, Radical and Allied groups 63. Results are still awaited from 23 seats.

M. Georges Bidault, leader of the M.R.P. Party and Premier of France's coalition Government since June 24, is expected to hand in his resignation as soon as the newly-elected National Assembly has chosen its President.

Electing the President will be the Assembly's first task when it meets for the first time on November 20.

It could then either: (1) Ask M. Bidault to carry on, or (2) Appoint a new Premier to form another interim Government until mid-January when the new constitution enters into force.

With the Radicals holding the balance of power between almost equally poised "blobs" of left and right in the new Chamber, all parties are holding meetings this week to seek a solution of the difficult Government problem. The Communists—the strongest single party with claims to the premiership—are meeting tomorrow, and the Socialists late tonight.

Communist deputies have been elected in Reunion Island, where the Communists now hold two out of three seats, and the French Sudan and French Ivory Coast, where in each case the only deputy is a Communist.

Compromise?
The President of the old Assembly was the Socialist, Vincent Auriol, who represented a compromise between Communist and M.R.P. claims as to strongest party. A similar compromise may be adopted again. The question of who will be the

INDIAN ARMY

New Delhi, Nov. 13.
The Indian Interim Government has appointed a committee to advise on the complete liquidation of the armed forces within the shortest possible time and with the least regard to Indian national interests.

The committee of seven will include three senior Indian officers representing the three services, and one senior British officer, and will report within six months.

The process of liquidating the armed forces refers to the wholesale replacement of Indians for Europeans in the army.—Reuter.

Germans
Feeling
The Pinch

Berlin, Nov. 12.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Sholto Douglas, Commander-in-Chief of the British zone in Germany, said tonight that it might be necessary in places to substitute other foodstuffs for part of the bread ration owing to shortage, "but everything possible will be done to ensure that the full caloric value of rations will be available."

The C-in-C, who discussed the food situation of the zone with the British Government in London last week said it would not be possible to expound a long-term programme for food imports into Germany until the results are known of the discussions now going on between the Foreign Ministers in the United States.—Reuter.

The Labour Government have now a new opportunity of changing their foreign policy so that we can stand four square with the Soviet Union and a new Europe against the predatory designs of American Big Business.—Reuter.

French Anxiety
Paris, Nov. 12.
French anxiety about British coal policy in the Ruhr is stimulated by alarming press reports alleging that Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Sholto Douglas, Commander-in-Chief of the British zone in Germany, has ordered all exports of coal to be suspended.

The well-known political commentator, Pertinax, writing in the evening paper "Soir" described the alleged British decision as a "brutal initiative" and says: "Sir Sholto Douglas and the British Government have consulted nobody. The Inter-Allied Control Commission in Berlin was not warned of what was being prepared."—Reuter.

Two Days' Supply
Dusseldorf, Nov. 12.
An official statement issued here tonight said the grain stocks in hand yesterday in the North Rhine-Westphalia province of the British zone were 13,268 tons—the equivalent of two days' supply.

The statement made no mention of today's stocks but a senior official stated the stocks in hand for Dusseldorf could last three and a quarter days.

Bread queues seemed to be longer outside some Ruhr bread shops today and the atmosphere was more tense.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 12.
Lord Patrick Lawrence and other British Cabinet ministers are tonight attending a reception to be given at India House, London, by R. K. Nehru, leader of the Indian delegation to the preparatory trade commission of the United Nations, and his colleagues of the delegation.—Reuter.

TROOPS
GUARD
ROYAL
COACH

London, Nov. 13.
King George and Queen Elizabeth rode in state to the opening of Parliament yesterday through streets lined by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

A security force of more than 5,000 had been mobilised to keep possible Palestine underground elements from carrying out, on this gala occasion, threats to using violence to England.

Police outnumbered spectators at some points along the sand-spinked route that the black and gold Royal coach travelled, drawn by four prancing Windsor grays, from Buckingham Palace to Westminster.

Over the scene, traditionally a gay splash, London's grey streets hung an air of tension that was not dispelled by the joyous pealing of Westminster Abbey's bells or the Royal salute fired by blue and gold uniformed artillerymen.

Watchful Police
There was a solid line of watchful policemen at the Victoria entrance to the House of Lords where the King, smiling and apparently at ease, alighted with the Queen. He wore his Admiral's uniform and the Queen wore a blue dress and hat.

Yeomen in medieval uniforms with ceremonial halberds, escorted them inside. Detectives with revolvers in their shoulder holsters prowled through the crowd, which was far smaller than on most similar occasions.—Associated Press.

Paris On Qui Vive
Paris, Nov. 12.

The French police were tonight maintaining a close watch for Jewish terrorists reported to be now in this country to organise "an offensive" against Britain.

Special police agents and underground "contacts" were especially busy in Paris and the chief ports.

The British Embassy kept up its precautionary measures.—Reuter.

Molotov Speech
Welcomed

Lake Success, Nov. 13.
The United States today welcomed the renewed Russian offer to start work on solving the world's arms problems at the current session of the United Nations Assembly.

Assembly delegations expressed considerable interest in the speech by the Soviet Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, in which he said the proposals of Russia and the United States on arms reduction "can be harmonized."

Commenting on the speech, United States Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and an

American delegate to the United Nations, said: "The United States has for many years advocated disarmament without success. We welcome Russia's cooperation. We shall not disarm so long as the other great powers remain armed."

"There must be real disarmament with adequate inspection to insure effective enforcement."

Russia's four-point resolution envisioning worldwide reduction of armaments and control of the atomic weapon, is number 71 on the agenda of the 51-nation political committee of the Assembly, which still is discussing its first item.

There is no indication when the disarmament idea will come before the committee.

On The Agenda
Standing ahead of it, on the approved agenda, are: The Australian proposal to consider revision of the veto system in the Security Council; Cuba's plan designed to wipe out the veto idea entirely; and Russia's pointed questions on the dispositions of Allied troops in alien and non-enemy countries.

All these are bound to bring prolonged debates. Meanwhile, new invitations from all over the United States have complicated the problem of finding a permanent home for the United Nations. However, the race may be narrowed on November 13, to two contenders—Westchester County, New York City, San Francisco, Boston and Philadelphia.—Associated Press.

OPEN FIRE

New Delhi, Nov. 13.
The police have received instructions to open fire on all crowds or individuals throwing bricks, committing assaults with weapons or committing arson or looting, a district magistrate of New Delhi announced in a broadcast today. The magistrate added that persons attempting to disobey curfew orders, were liable to be fired on after warning.—Reuter.

Italy's
New
Note

New York, Nov. 12.

The Italian Government in a new note presented to the Foreign Ministers today said: "The temporary postponement of examination of the Trieste decision by the Foreign Ministers is being interpreted by the Italian Government as an indirect invitation to seek possible grounds for agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia."

"The Italian Government is of the opinion that Marshal Tito's statement to Signor Palmiro Togliatti (Italian Communist leader) affords a positive element towards general discussion of the problem between the two countries."

"The Italian Government is considering with keen interest the possibility of direct negotiations with Yugoslavia. However, any agreement arrived at between the two Governments should have the guarantee of the United Nations."—Reuter.

CANARD

Athens, No. 12.

British sources in Athens today denied press reports that thirty British warships, suddenly arrived at the port of Argosoli, in the Greek island of Cephalonia.

They explained that British minesweepers had been concentrated at Argosoli for the clearance of Corfu channel.—Reuter.

Hong Kong
Man Held
As Drug
Trafficker

Washington, Nov. 13.
The Treasury has announced the arrest of Robert Dudley Linville, formerly active in Hong Kong, as "the most important international trafficker in narcotics," at present listed in the narcotic investigators' archives.

Linville was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona, and held under a US\$75,000 bail for extradition to Los Angeles, California, for trial under the indictment, and returned secretly two months ago.

He was specifically charged with trafficking in Mexican opium.

Linville was in Hong Kong in association with notorious suppliers of narcotics to the smuggling trade there, in 1940, returning to the United States in the same year.

The Treasury statement said that Linville, posing as a "wealthy rancher," led an amazing 30-year Jekyll and Hyde career of crime.—Associated Press.

"Emp. Of Australia's"
Passenger Switch

(By Margaret Bradbury)
After years of wartime service in the East, British Empire troops are now finding the task of shipping accommodation is holding up their speedy repatriation. In Hong Kong yesterday 800 Indian servicemen who boarded the "Empress of Australia" on their way to Singapore and home, were put ashore on the instructions of Army Headquarters here to make room for British service personnel in the Colony who are due for demobilisation or leave in England.

This merely reverses the case at Kure, Japan, where the Indians were taken on board and British soldiers on their way home had to disembark to make room for them.

When the "Empress" sails for England on Friday morning she will carry 3,082 troops and civilians, including 600 Chinese naval cadets who are to receive submarine warfare training in Britain.

An official on board yesterday told me: "The ship will be pretty crowded after we leave Singapore where a number of other passengers are scheduled to embark. Our usual troop-carrying capacity is not more than 3,000."

One Suicide
Among the 2,000 passengers who arrived in Hong Kong on the ship's recent trip back from Japan were 19 Japanese suspected of criminal offences bound for Singapore who were picked up at Tokyo by the British Minor War Crimes Commission.

They originally numbered 29 but on the way from Kure to Shanghai one Japanese committed suicide in one of the ship's cabins by cutting his throat with a sword.

On Tuesday these suspects were taken off the ship and housed in Stanley Gaol. They will remain there until sailing time.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.
The Dutch shipping and machine company, N.V. Holland of Order, announced today that it had purchased two 18,000-ton American aircraft-carriers and three 1,600-ton destroyers for dismantling purposes.—Reuter.

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Carroll Sentenced
To Six Months

William Joseph Carroll, 61, Chairman of the Hong Kong Brokers Association for 12 years, was found guilty on one of the two charges of collaboration and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The jury deliberated for two, and a half hours to find Carroll unanimously not guilty of being a member of the Japanese Military Investigation Bureau, but returned a 5-2 verdict of guilty of assisting the Japanese to procure 25 kinds of war materials.

Upon hearing the verdict, Carroll kept his head down and his face turned red. Mr. Carroll, who had been in Court through the seven-days' trial, burst into tears on hearing the sentence and was assisted by two friends on leaving the Court room.

His Lordship took a little over four hours to sum up yesterday morning. The jury retired at 12.15 p.m., and did not return until 2.45 p.m., having their lunch in the jury room.

Mr. M. A. da Silva was for the Crown, and Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, instructed by Mr. F. J. d'Almada Remedios, represented Carroll.

Announcing Jury's
Rider
Adding a rider after the verdict, the jury foreman said: "Your Lordship, we, however, have found that there were mitigating circumstances and we, therefore, plead that Your Lordship take into consideration the difficult circumstances under which the accused was involved. Other third nationals during the occupation traded as brokers for Japanese concerns and procured materials some of which were classed as war materials."

"It seems to us inconsistent with British justice for the prosecution to bring to book one Japanese collaborator in the person of the accused, while many other collaborators in Hong Kong have escaped punishment."

"According to Carroll's statement, he has contributed a substantial portion of his commission for the benefit of third nationals, internees and prisoners of war. Also in 1942 he applied for permission to leave Hong Kong from the Gendarmerie on several occasions, but was refused permission to leave the Colony by the Gendarmerie on the intervention of Yoshikawa."

"Your Lordship, we plead that you give the accused the maximum clemency of the law according to the British Liberal rule based on true humanity and justice to all."

Counsel's Plea
In a statement on behalf of accused, Mr. d'Almada said: "Carroll's own judges—members of the jury—have pleaded most powerfully for leniency, in his favour and it is indeed difficult really for me to add very much to what they have already said. I would, however, like to draw Your Lordship's attention to several points which have a great bearing upon this question of punishment."

After reading the newspaper publication on April 1 last, of the British Government's statement announcing an Amnesty regarding political collaborators, Mr. d'Almada went on to say: "My Lord, it is not for this Court nor for me to question or criticise the attitude of His Majesty's Government in this matter although I might feel tempted to express the opinion that this policy was adopted for fear of offending the susceptibilities of certain persons or certain races but the fact does remain that that policy was emphasised by the jury in their verdict."

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

THE WEATHER
An intense anticyclone covers China and Manchuria and extends over the adjoining seas. A regular depression over Hokkaido is moving NE. The low over the Philippines seems to have lost intensity near Leyte, while another depression is intensifying about 150 miles WSW of Guam, and moving NW or NNW at 8 to 12 knots.

Today's forecast—Moderate to fresh NE winds, weather cloudy gradually becoming clear.

Yesterday's weather: Maximum 71.4 deg. Fah. Minimum 60.7 deg. Fah. Max. Rel. Humidity: 95%. Sunshine: Nil. Rainfall: 0.210 inches.

Rome, Nov. 12.
The Italian Foreign Minister, S. Pietro Nenni, may visit Belgrade later this week. It is learned in Foreign Ministry circles here.—Reuter.

Cairo, Nov. 12.
Archduke Otto of Habsburg has arrived here as the guest of Princess Chivekair, 65-year-old grand-daughter of the late Ibrahim Pasha, who was once Sultan of Turkey's Viceroy of Egypt.

He is the fourth head of a dispossessed Royal House to arrive in Egypt recently. The others are Victor Emmanuel of Italy, ex-King Zog of Albania, and the boy ex-King of Bulgaria, Simeon.—Reuter.

Readers' Letters

Liberty

Sir—Fung Yu Fang's letter should interest the public as the subject he brought up is a subject that is often discussed. As the writer is so positive in his recommendations, I take liberty to comment in an equally straightforward way.

Hong Kong is a European, English, Colony inhabited mostly by the Chinese race, who from time immemorial have been used to respect and fear of the ruling class. As the Son of Heaven's court relations are exempt from court jurisdiction. No body can deny that nowadays in China a minority ruling the majority is respected and feared by the majority.

Englishmen, being the ruling class in this Colony, shall be respected by the Chinese, so long as China is governed by a minority in her traditional form.

To remove racial discrimination, in short, one needs to have a thorough revolution in China, a revolution that will make all people insist they are the real masters of their own nation.

Hong Kong now appears to be the only spot in East Asia where totalitarianism is not tolerated. The Colony must for some time be the bulwark against Fascism as well as Communism. The Communists, with their beautiful theory of rescuing the proletariat, have not been grateful to the Bill of Rights under which the English-speaking Democracies gave them, the Communists, the freedom to Press and Assembly.

After the Japanese surrender, Hong Kong has not been devoid of facts and cases where the Reds or so-called Democrats abused hospitality by using an English-speaking Colony as base for undermining, at least in a theoretical way, precious Anglo-American free institutions. If Fung Yu Fang wants specific cases, I can give him plenty.

Hong Kong's political institutions should be reformed, but not to be dictated by the Comintern Headquarters in Moscow. And unlimited toleration of Press and Assembly will create such a chance for the Kremlin.

The same attitude should be taken with regard to the Fascists. Although the Axis powers have been defeated, Hong Kong unfortunately suffered deeply from the evils of Fascism. Collaborators who sold their souls and friends to the Japanese for money to buy houses and gold bars are now buying protection from those who believe, like Hitler and Mussolini, in the principle of one party, one leadership and one corporate State, plus the inviolability and divinity of the elite. They, the Fascists, have the power, the cash, and unscrupulousness. If they are let free, they, too, will endeavour to control Hong Kong's public affairs to realise their ends.

We are already disgraced from day to day to see the patriots of today—the Mikado's faithful servants of yesterday, with their automobiles, beautiful concubines and up-to-date dress. If and when unchecked liberty is given them, they may soon persecute and prosecute us as they did in the Kempeitai days.

CHENG MIN-CHU

Friend Of China

Sir—Ex-Friend of China did not pull his punches. It is understandable, therefore, that the blows got home, in many cases, and that the sting should be disliked.

But that affords no justification for any so-called friend of America to revive the age-old exploded myth that there ever appeared in Shanghai a notice "Hogs and Chinese not allowed." He talks so much about sorting the truth out of the untruth, that it is truly surprising that he has not about this canard has never been successful in penetrating his mind. If his mission is to foster amity and goodwill, why not drop all stupid fables such as this?

Most foreigners in China, I am sure, welcomed the letter of "Ex-Friend of China" as something that needed to be said. It might have been said much earlier. It might have been said in even blunter language.

It is easy to sit in the comparative peace and good order of Hong Kong and suggest that "China imposes no more stringent restrictions on foreigners etc. etc." than those enforceable by other nations asserting their rights as independent, self-respecting states, but anyone acquainted with the rest of the world knows that to be so much nonsense. The trouble with China is that victory in the war (achieved as a result of American (largely) and British efforts) has gone to the head of many Chinese, particularly of the younger generation. Even their age-old civilisation, of which the lesson surely is that "make haste slowly" is finally the best doctrine, has taught them nothing.

When China has reached that stage of maturity in the modern world which entitles her to a genuine claim to be one of the Big Five, she will not have to assert it (because it will demonstrate itself) but the time will have arrived when such heartfelt protests over the Chinese attitude could not be forthcoming.

The fact that it was something for those who have the interests of the real China at heart to think over.

STILL A FRIEND.

"Chinese And Dogs"

Sir—Surely it is time that the ancient myth that notices appeared outside the Shanghai Public Gardens reading "Chinese and Dogs Not Admitted" received its quietus. No such notice has ever appeared in Shanghai or any other Foreign Settlement or Concession. A statement in John Gunther's book, "Inside Asia" that "Inside a Shanghai Park was the famous sign No Dogs or Chinese Allowed" led to an inquiry addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Council by the American Consulate General on October 13, 1923. The official reply from the Council was that not only were no such notices posted in any Parks or other places under the Council's jurisdiction, but that "careful investigation reveals the fact that no such notice has ever appeared in the International Settlement." This ridiculous myth might reasonably be allowed to die a natural death. You do not find foreign critics of things Chinese constantly harping upon the fact that on one of the earlier Anglo-Chinese Treaties it was necessary to insert the stipulation that foreigners were not to be styled as "barbarians" in official documents, yet that happens to be historically true.

H. G. W. WOODHEAD.

A Complaint

Sir—When coming over to Hong Kong by the Star Ferry this morning (Wednesday), I was rudely searched by a Chinese policeman who was not even civilized enough to make the request. After looking into my

ABBOT INCINERATED

Peking, Nov. 13.
The police today reported that 36 priests of the famous White Cloud Taoist temple clubbed and trussed the temple's abbot and a Taoist layman and cremated them on a huge bonfire for alleged violation of Taoist regulations.

—Associated Press.

lunch basket, he went so far as to unhook my thermos flask and stick his nose into it. Obviously he was afraid that I would poison myself, but, in fact, not to contaminate myself with any germs from his nose, I had to pour the coffee away and bewithout it at lunch time.

I am a respectable citizen and hold a responsible position in a local firm, having resided here for the past 42 years. I certainly feel resentful of being subjected to this indignity.

Were these men given too much authority for their rank, or were they taking too much law in their hands? I cannot believe they are so dumb as not to be able to see the difference between a respectable office worker and a rogue.

I would suggest that the search party be under the supervision of a European police officer.

BONZO.

Co-Ops.

Sir—We should be glad if you would bring to the notice of your readers that proposals are afoot for initiating consumer Co-operative Societies in Hong Kong.

The Provisional Committee is anxious to make contact with any old or new residents who have actual experience of co-operatives in other countries.

Anyone who is interested and willing to give some time to the development of the movement in Hong Kong is invited to write to the Hon. Secretary, Hong Kong Co-operatives Promotion Committee, c/o Wong Tan & Co., 4A Des Voeux Road, C.

Yours faithfully,
Ronald, Hon. Kuan, Bishop of Hong Kong and South China.
J. M. Tan, Controller, Chinese Industrial Co-operative, Hon. Secretary.
Chu Kiat Man, Chairman, Hong Kong and Kowloon Employees Association.
George the Hon. Chaplain, St. John's Cathedral.
Charles J. Barth, Bishop's Secretary.

Pres. Wilson

Sir—Mr. Palmer's article on President Wilson stimulates thought. I venture to put one or two of them on paper.

a. The greatness of Wilson, I think, lies in his "stubbornness" in insisting upon the acceptance of the Covenant as part of the treaties of peace, even at the risk of its rejection by U.S.A. Subsequent events have shown that even if U.S.A. had been in the League, a second world war was inevitable. The reason is obvious. All great movements require time to sink into the minds and habits of men. English Socialism took two generations before it triumphed. The cause of slavery (so obvious today) was rejected by respected social workers for three decades before it became law, and America had to fight a civil war before that cause was won. And Christianity took

"LISBON MARU" MASTER SAYS HE FELT VERY UNEASY

Ex-BAAG Agent Charged

That he was a secret agent for the British Army Aid Group during the occupation, and served several well-known Police Officers, was stated in evidence by Tsoi Shing-cheong, 27, who claimed to be partner of the Wai Cheong Pork Stall, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when charged with larceny before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C.

Tsoi was alleged to have stolen a fountain pen from a Chinese constable, No. 101, in the Central district on Tuesday.

Defendant denied the charge, and stated that he was arrested by the Japanese during the occupation, for working as an underground agent for the B.A.A.G. Prior to the hostilities, he had also worked for the Police.

Defendant asked that Mr. Shafrin, Mr. Elston, Director of Criminal Investigation, Inspector Ritchie and Mr. Heath, A.S.P., be called to testify to his character.

The case was adjourned until this morning for witnesses to be called.

Inspector H. Sell prosecuted.

Sentence of 12 months' hard labour was imposed on Ma Shui-hing, 18, by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for the theft of a fountain pen from Mr. A. S. Malle of H.M.S. Bermuda at Queen's Road Central on Tuesday.

390 years to win official recognition. The greatness of Wilson lies in his bringing the unfamiliar habits of the League into the practical politics of nations whose watchwords were "national honour," "national interest" and "sovereign rights."

The glory of Wilson was that he refused to wait. He quickened our political thinking by some 50 years. It is our fortune that Wilson did this, otherwise what hope is there for peace-makers against men who though living in the atomic still possess the habits and thoughts of the 19th century.

b. If Wilson had brought Lodge with him, the result would have been just the same. The two amendments dictated by the Republicans (about which Mr. Palmer so rightly reminds us) were a concession to a state of mind which, as I pointed out above, would have disagreed in any case with the limitations imposed upon sovereign rights by the Covenant. The League of Nations paved the way for the Kellogg Pact, and this in turn made U.N.O. possible. The Covenant is valuable as a means of educating the world to drop "educationalism" in world politics. Viewing it as a stage in the ultimate achievement of a system of "world law and order" the part played by Wilson was nothing short of a prophet. And what prophet was honoured by his contemporaries or in his own country?

M. H. M. L.

Several letters unavoidably held over owing to pressure on space.

Giving evidence on his own behalf at yesterday's War Crimes Trial, Kyoda Shigeru, master of the ill-fated "Lisbon Maru," who is charged with having committed a War Crime on the High Seas in Oct. 1942, said that he felt very uneasy over the sailing order he received on Sept. 26, because the ship was not adequately equipped with life saving equipment and also because the "Calcutta Maru" of which he was master, was torpedoed and sunk five months previously.

The case is being heard before Lieut. Col. R. C. Laming (Dept. of the JAG in India), Barrister-at-law (President), and Major J. T. Loranger, JAG Branch, Canadian Army and Lieut. Comdr. J. de G. Lamotte, R.N. (Members).

Major P. L. Vine, Royal Marines, is Prosecuting Officer. The accused is being defended by Messrs. Takahashi, Miki and Nibun Yuriko, assisted by Captain F. E. Kostloff as Adviser.

Taking the stand, Kyoda said that he was the master of the "Lisbon Maru" which left Hong Kong for Osaka on Sept. 27, 1942, with 1,816 POWs, 773 Japanese troops and a crew of 77. The POWs were under the charge of a Lieut. Wada and 25 guards.

Concerning life saving equipment carried, witness said that there were 2,700 life belts, four life boats and six rafts. The Embarkation Office at Hong Kong decided upon this equipment. At first, the number of life belts allotted was very small. Witness repeatedly protested against the insufficiency and finally managed to obtain 2,700, of which number was sufficient for all on board. These were part of Army equipment and were in very good condition. Distribution was the sole responsibility of the Commanding Officer of the troops in transit. Wada decided that four life boats and four rafts should be set aside for use by the Japanese troops, leaving two rafts for the POWs. Accommodation for the POWs was fixed by the Planning Bureau Section of the Embarkation Office. Witness protested to the Embarkation Office against the manner in which POWs were accommodated. From a commonsense point of view, it was detrimental to have men accommodated below the water line. From the very beginning, witness emphasised that the ship could only accommodate 400 troops and 700 POWs. Witness also asked for latrine facilities on board to be increased. While on his way to and from Taihu Dockyard, witness observed that POWs in camp were wearing masks. On enquiring the reason, he was informed that diphtheria was rampant. As there were no doctors on board the "Lisbon Maru," witness immediately asked "Embarkation" to arrange for a doctor to accompany the ship, but nothing was done about the matter. Witness also made a request for drugs and disinfectants, but only received a small quantity of Cresol, carbolic acid and some hand sprays.

Among the guards on board the ship there was an interpreter named Nimori.

Sailing orders were received on Sept. 26. As a civilian attached to the Army, witness could not disobey these sailing orders. At about 7.10 a.m. on Oct. 1, the "Lisbon Maru" was struck by a torpedo. In all six torpedoes were aimed at the ship. One struck the propeller and navigation of the ship became impossible. The stern was damaged and Japanese troops in that part of the ship came up on deck. About 100 shots were fired at the submarine. In the afternoon, the destroyer Kure arrived and the Captain came on board the "Lisbon Maru" and enquired about the damage, as well as the condition of those on board. At about 5 p.m. on Oct. 1, an order was received to transfer all Japanese troops to the Kure. This order was addressed to the Commanding Officer of troops in transit. Two life boats were used.

Subsequently, the Toyokuni Maru arrived and Captain Yano of this ship, ordered the transfer of troops to the Kure to cease. Yano boarded the "Lisbon Maru" and a conference was held at which witness, the 1st Mate, Wada, and the Commanding Officer of troops in transit were present. The points discussed were damage to the ship, amount of water which had entered the hold and the condition of POWs. Instructions were given for the remaining Japanese troops to be transferred to the Toyokuni Maru. All members of the crew, the guards and the Commanding Officer of troops in transit were to remain on the "Lisbon Maru" with the POWs and arrangements were made for the "Lisbon Maru" to be towed to the Kure.

Witness said that he felt very uneasy over the sailing order he received on Sept. 26, because the ship was not adequately equipped with life saving equipment and also because the "Calcutta Maru" of which he was master, was torpedoed and sunk five months previously.

Shortly after 6 p.m. the Toyokuni Maru and Hyakutoku Maru came alongside and the remaining Japanese troops were transferred. Attempts made to tow the vessel were unsuccessful and she sank at 9.07 on Oct. 2.

At 6.45 the previous evening, the Kasakima Maru was to come alongside for pumping operations, but the attempt was abandoned on account of the swell and high waves. An attempt was made to pump water from No. 4 hold. The water had risen to a height of five feet. The pump was manipulated by POWs.

Close Hatch Covers

As witness came down from the bridge at about 6.30 p.m. on Oct. 1, he met the 1st Mate and Lieut. Wada. They proceeded to the cabin of the 1st Mate, where Lieut. Wada said that it was impossible for 26 guards to watch over 1,800 POWs and that the best solution would be to close the hatch covers. Wada mentioned that there were 300 Naval personnel in No. 1 hold who had a good knowledge of ships and navigation and said it would be quite serious if they revolted.

Witness was ordered by Wada to put the guns on the "Lisbon Maru" out of action. Witness agreed, but told Lieut. Wada that he did not think the POWs would revolt. Witness objected to the closing of the hatches on the ground that ventilation would become bad and also on the ground that if there was another enemy attack and the ship sank with the hatch covers closed, there would be a needless waste of lives. Witness also pointed out that it was impossible to estimate when the ship would sink and asked him to reconsider his decision. Wada seemed to appreciate the position and left. At about 8 p.m. one of the guards came and adopted a very truculent attitude. He told witness that the guards did not want to be killed by the POWs and asked why the hatches should not be closed. Witness asked the guard if he was a soldier and then left.

At this stage, hearing was adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

COMMITTED

Ho Sum, 23, was committed for trial by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy on a charge of assaulting Mr. Abraham Sadick, with intent to rob, in Cause Road on October 10.

It was alleged that accused, with another man, stopped Mr. Sadick at the steps between Cause Road and Seymour Road at about 3 p.m. on October 10. Sub-Inspector J. F. Scott, who was near the scene, heard the alarm and arrested accused.

Det. Sub-Inspector Weeks conducted the prosecution.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed by the Shanghai Authorities against arrivals from Hongkong on account of smallpox.

In the dry season of this year, the village came to CNRRA and UNRRA and requested assistance in the reconstruction of their dams and gates, as the village had been very hard hit by the occupation due to its proximity to one of the large airfields installed by the Japanese.

Because of lack of water, the fall crop for 1945 had been very poor. The village had no funds to carry out reconstruction work themselves, and were very short of food.

A work relief project was proposed by CNRRA-UNRRA in order to relieve the suffering in the village and to take advantage of the dry season to reconstruct the dams and gates in the irrigation of their fields.

Every labourer who worked on the project was given rice, sent to him by the UNRRA, which also gave him a family. Every family had at least one member working. Blue-prints, reinforced steel and concrete were fed

FOUR WOMEN "OBSTRUCT" A POLICEMAN

Four young Chinese women were charged before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with obstructing a Police officer in the execution of his duty in Pedder Street early yesterday.

Defendants were: Pun Man-ying, 28; Chan Bick-hung, 27; Wong Lin, 27; and Tang Hing, 26.

It was stated that a constable on duty in Pedder Street near the Hong Kong Hotel, saw Pun acting in an objectionable manner with a European. The constable advised her not to behave in such a manner, and she grasped hold of his pistol belt.

The other three, who were nearby joined first defendant, and finally all were taken into custody.

First defendant was fined \$10, second and third \$5, and the last defendant was discharged with a caution.

Armed Robbers Get 10 Years

Found guilty of armed robbery, Lam Leung-chok, Chan Ting-leung and Lau Man-shun were each sentenced to 10 years' hard labour and 10 strokes of the cane by Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The jury returned a unanimous verdict against all accused without a retirement.

According to Mr. A. J. Clifford, Crown Counsel, five men, including the three accused, armed with revolvers, entered No. 303, Tai Nam Street, first floor, at 9 p.m. on Aug. 12, last. They remained on the floor for 30 minutes and robbed the inmates.

A few days later, an information, the Police arrested the three accused. When searched, stolen property was found in the third accused's possession.

HEALTH RETURNS

Smallpox during the seven days ended November 9 totalled 167, little short of doubt the number recorded in the previous week. Deaths totalled 100.

Of the new cases reported, 26 were local in origin, one was imported, and the origin of the remaining 80 remained undetermined.

Typhoid was responsible for five cases (two deaths) and there were 6 cases of diphtheria. Deaths from all causes during the week totalled 350 and there were 971 births registered.

REMEMBRANCE DAY FUND

The Remembrance Day Fund acknowledges the following additional donations:—
Previously acknowledged \$15,120.00.
"United Service" Lodge \$250.00, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Lambert \$400.00, The paper sold "United" \$250.00, Optics (Malaya) Ltd. \$100.00, Rotary Club of Hongkong \$100.00, Commodore T. W. Kwok \$100.00.

Charged with keeping a bracelet at No. 10, Johnston Road, Lo Pat, 48, was fined \$300 by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Peace, Prosperity In Shekpei Once More

Through the cooperation of CNRRA and UNRRA the village of Shekpei in Kwangtung Province is growing a second rice crop that will probably be the best in years.

The Japanese, during their occupation, destroyed four dams and sluice gates that had been in use for over 300 years, conserving water for this village of 300 families, and irrigating their lands, which totalled over 10,000 mows.

In the dry season of this year, the village came to CNRRA and UNRRA and requested assistance in the reconstruction of their dams and gates, as the village had been very hard hit by the occupation due to its proximity to one of the large airfields installed by the Japanese.

Because of lack of water, the fall crop for 1945 had been very poor. The village had no funds to carry out reconstruction work themselves, and were very short of food.

A work relief project was proposed by CNRRA-UNRRA in order to relieve the suffering in the village and to take advantage of the dry season to reconstruct the dams and gates in the irrigation of their fields.

Every labourer who worked on the project was given rice, sent to him by the UNRRA, which also gave him a family. Every family had at least one member working. Blue-prints, reinforced steel and concrete were fed

turned by CNRRA-UNRRA while the villagers dug their own sand out of the river and hauled and crushed their own gravel from the hills.

In two months the job was completed and the gates closed, but fate again stepped in and there was a prolonged drought which extended well into May. However, enough water had collected behind the dams to keep the seed beds going. In May, the rains came and the rice was planted in the fields. A dry season is again due but there is now enough water behind the dams to irrigate the fields and extend the growing period of the second rice crop (which was late due to the early spring drought) until it matures, full and ripe, giving food for the people in the village, and supplying a surplus to sell to the City of Canton nearby.

Water flows again through cooperation, and the people are fed.

K.C.R. Timetable Altered

The following alterations and improvements in the Kowloon-Canton Railway timetable are announced:—

From November 18, the time of the journey between Kowloon and Canton will be reduced to 4 hours 30 minutes.

Trains will leave Kowloon daily at 9.20 a.m. and 4 p.m. Hong Kong time and will arrive Canton at 12.50 and 7.30 p.m. China Coast time. Down trains will leave Canton at 7.40 a.m. and 3.25 p.m. and will arrive Hong Kong at 1.10 and 8.55 p.m. Hong Kong time.

From December 1, when Hong Kong and China Coast time will be the same, the departure of the up trains from Kowloon and the arrival of the down trains from Canton will be an hour earlier.

The through fares to and from Canton have also been reduced and will be as follows:—

Up Fares
1st Class HK\$25.40
2nd Class 17.50
3rd Class 8.20

Down Fares
1st Class CN\$23,760.00
2nd Class 15,440.00
3rd Class 7,520.00

In addition, the local service to the New Territories has been revised and an additional steam train will run in each direction, while a rail bus service (third class only) will run two trips in each direction daily between Kowloon and Fanling. Full details may be had on enquiry at any station.

From Nov. 16, goods trains can be accepted for conveyance in carload lots, only to the main stations on the Canton-Hankow Railway. Details of freight rates for various classes of cargo can be obtained upon application to the Traffic Manager and also application for wagons should be forwarded to the same source. It is hoped in the near future to make arrangements for the acceptance of cargo in less than carload lots.

Money Market

Activity in the money market yesterday was again centred in Specie and in the Hong Kong dollar, which appreciated after the sale back of the last two days. Prices varied from \$11.80 and \$12.85 to 100 Pings, and the closing rate was \$12.62 with buyers prevailing. Interest in gold has slackened and fluctuations yesterday ranged from \$510 and \$514 a tael. Closing rate was \$512.

Chinese National Currency was lifted and rates were stationary at 91 cents for futures and 91.75 for spot (for CN\$1,000).

U.S. dollars continued strong at \$4.50 buyers. Sterling was unchanged at \$15.50, as also Australian pounds at \$12.55.

What Exchange

Shanghai, Nov. 13.
Closing quotations were:—
Dollars, Selling, 91.75, Buying, 91.50.
CNS, 91.75.
Gold per ounce 243.00 244.00
U.S. Dollar 4.200 4.250
Hong Kong Dollar 870 890
* Reached 4,400 and 4,450 respectively at noon today.

Associated Press.

FOOD AND FUEL COSTS

Following are the official figures of Food and Fuel Costs for the week ending 9.11.46:—

Catties
Rice, Flour & Peas 7.2 \$4,430.00
Vegetables 1.7 9,910
Salt Cabbage 2 2,860
Oil 7 1,547.00
Tea 2 3,800
Salt Fish 3 7,290
Fish 4 5,534
Pork 14 1,000
Pineapples 100 1,000
Beans, Cured, 14 pieces 7,000

Total \$12,420.00
This represents a fall of 50 cents on last week's figure.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting at 6 p.m. Agency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m. 1,730 to 3.30 p.m. and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m. also on 6.55 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.35 p.m.—News from the War.
12.45 p.m.—Music.
1.15 p.m.—Music.
1.30 p.m.—Music.
1.45 p.m.—Music.
2.00 p.m.—Music.
2.15 p.m.—Music.
2.30 p.m.—Music.
2.45 p.m.—Music.
3.00 p.m.—Music.
3.15 p.m.—Music.
3.30 p.m.—Music.
3.45 p.m.—Music.
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9.30 p.m.—Music.
9.45 p.m.—Music.
10.00 p.m.—Music.
10.15 p.m.—Music.
10.30 p.m.—Music.
10.45 p.m.—Music.
11.00 p.m.—Music.
11.15 p.m.—Music.
11.30 p.m.—Music.
11.45 p.m.—Music.
12.00 a.m.—Music.

CHINA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

General Managers for Malcolm & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg., 4th Floor.

Engineers & Building Contractors

We are now in a position to undertake ANY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTIONAL WORK and also Building Repairs.

We shall be glad to tender for all types of House Repairs Work and offer you a quick job at economical prices.

Telephone: 31144

E. K. COLE, LTD.

ECRO radio receivers,

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Sole Agents in Hong Kong & South China.

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100, Queen's

Kowloon Wharf War Loss Of Six Millions

On the eve of the Company's diamond jubilee, shareholders of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., held their first post-war general meeting yesterday in the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. Mr. F. A. Pollock, Chairman, gave a review of the Company's war losses, amounting to nearly six million dollars, as well as an outline of its rehabilitation programme. He said that as the most important unit in the facilities of this port it was incumbent on the Company to bring its services back to the prewar standard as speedily as possible.

It was pointed out that the property of the Company was requisitioned by the Government at the outbreak of hostilities, and on the reoccupation the Military Administration took over control, so that for the period January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1945, the Company was not operating.

Opening the meeting, the Chairman said: "The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company Limited was incorporated on November 15, 1886, in two days' time, therefore we mark our Diamond Jubilee, and I feel it is a good omen for the future that the first meeting which it has been possible to hold since the reoccupation of the Colony should almost coincide with the completion of our 60th year of existence. The years which have elapsed since our 50th Anniversary have been troubled ones, and I hope my successor in 1958 will be able to look back on a peaceful and prosperous era."

"Under the Articles of Association of the Company, a General Meeting of Shareholders should be held every year, and before proceeding with the ordinary business, it is necessary that the appointment and all the acts of the Directors be re-affirmed."

The Company was prevented by enemy action from carrying on its business after December 26, 1941, and was unable to operate until after the surrender of the Japanese in August, 1945. As soon as we were free to do so, the Chairman convened a meeting of those Directors holding office in 1941 who were still in the Colony. The Board so convened, with some changes, has continued to act in the interests of shareholders, and the appointments and all the acts of the Directors have been approved and confirmed."

"I therefore propose that the appointments of the Directors, and all their acts from the date of the last Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders, March 26, 1941, to the date of this meeting, November 12, 1946, be confirmed and ratified. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. D. Dwyer and carried unanimously."

Proceeding to the Chairman said: "I have to report with regret the death of Stanley on November 21, 1944, of the Company's Manager and Secretary, Mr. C. M. Mainwaring, and I take this opportunity of expressing my sympathy to the families of those many who have been affected by the war."

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

Postage rate (by Sea only) for Christmas Cards in open covers bearing not more than five written words is Five cents.

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Air Mail and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:—

THURSDAY, NOV. 14

Singapore and Fochow (Hainan) 11 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shikhi (Kwong Fook Chung) 11 a.m.
Tsumkong (Kwongchowwan) (Promisc) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Hanyang) 2 p.m.
Amoy and Swatow (Hong Kong) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton, Amoy and Fochow (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Airmail for Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, and Peking (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shikhi (Kwong Sai) 4 p.m.
Kongmoon (Fook Hoi) 4 p.m.
Canton (Fatahan) 4 p.m.

"JANE"



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



INDONESIA TALKS

Batavia, Nov. 12. "A large degree of agreement on the most vital points" was reached today at the Dutch-Indonesian conference at Lingardjati, near Cheribon, on the future of the Netherlands East Indies, it was learned reliably from sources on both sides tonight. The meeting, it is understood, discussed and formulated 17 points on which to reach a basic agreement. A draft agreement was reached but not a final version. The talks will continue tomorrow to clear up the details.—Reuter.

1941 Profits

"The Accounts for the year 1941 show a net profit of \$801,484.31. This, it is estimated, is the highest profit ever made by the company. As mentioned in the annual report, the average for the ten years, 1931 to 1940, was \$817,026.48, included in the earnings is a sum of \$4,000,000, which is the estimated amount of sundry detours written off as irrecoverable, and charged to the Profit and Loss Account. The Profit of 1941, after the transfer to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, and added to the balance carried forward from 1940, gives a total of \$1,216,532.81 to be carried forward to next account."

"The second part of the Statement of Accounts covers the period January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942. No revenue is shown for this period as we were not operating. The Statement of Accounts was reconditioned by Government on the outbreak of hostilities in December, 1941, after the surrender of the Japanese. It was under the control of the Military Administration, and was still being operated on their behalf at December 31, 1945. Negotiations are now proceeding for the financial settlement in respect of this period."

"The expenditure covers the usual amortization of land on short-term loans, provision for payments to staff and sundry other general expenses for the period September 1 to December 31, 1945. The total expenditure, \$740,037.25, has been debited to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, leaving a credit balance of \$476,505.56. The directors report that they are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend, and therefore this amount will be carried forward to next year's account."

War Losses

"The War Losses Account totals \$5,074,307.27, and as set out in I, think, only actual book value of the property, the usual depreciation in value of remaining fixed assets, sundry detours written off as irrecoverable, and the estimated cost of the necessary rehabilitation of our partially damaged property. The Book Value of the assets totally destroyed and written off was \$520,555.00, but the value of replacing them, at today's prices, is \$1,040,000.00. A large amount of the major items being in round figures—Buildings—\$2,100,000.00, and Land—\$1,000,000.00. This latter figure, which is about seven times pre-war costs, particularly emphasizes the abnormal and uncommercial prices ruling at the present time, and which no trust will gradually adjust to. A claim for full indemnification has been lodged with the proper authorities. I hesitate to prophesy when we may expect payment."

"On reoccupying our property after the Japanese surrender, we found the godowns, wharves, etc., in a dilapidated and dirty condition, and suffering badly from lack of maintenance. I wish to express the thanks of the Board to the members of the Staff who came out from Internment and I.O.W. Camps at this time, and under the leadership of Mr. C. M. Mainwaring, to have saved the property from total destruction. In addition to the considerable war damage was also found to have been sustained. Lat. Chi Kok property being completely destroyed. No. 6 Godown demolished. No. 14 Transit Shed damaged. No. 3 Wharf destroyed, and only temporarily and inefficiently repaired. No. 25-A Transit Shed completely destroyed. No. 4 Wharf stripped. No. 6 Wharf bomb damaged. No. 8 Wharf destroyed. The loss of our Godown and shop property also suffered considerably. No. 32/34 Canton Road, and No. 1/6 Ashley Road, being beyond repair. As mentioned already, considerable sums have been, and will have to be spent to bring the property into a serviceable condition."

Lighter Fleet

"Our Lighter Fleet suffered heavily, and we have today only 40 lighters remaining out of our original fleet of 120 lighters. We were fortunate in being able to recover a number of our lighters from Canton, and a number have also been salvaged in local waters. Salvage work is still going on, and we hope we shall retrieve a further number of lighters."

Generous Help

"In March the Council, which had received generous help from the Commander-in-Chief's fund, was appointed to act as the disbursing agency for the whole of the relief work. An Appeals Sub-Committee was formed which secured and makes recommendations to the Council for all appeals for funds above the sum of \$200. Some of the major appeals met from this Fund include \$20,000 to the Child and Juvenile Welfare Committee for purchase of blankets and equipment for orphanages; \$5,000 to the Night Schools; \$40,440.00 to the Night Schools; \$2,250 to the Family Babies' Home; \$5,000 to the Boys' Club."

IMPORT CO. MANAGER SUMMONED

The manager of the Sze Wai Import and Export Firm, No. 42, Bonham Strand West, Chan Tachio, was summoned before Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for illegal export of 150 sacks of rice. Mr. Y. K. Kan appeared for the defence, and Revenue Officer Humphries for the prosecution. Hearing was fixed for December 12, at 2.30 p.m.

COL. BALL ARRIVES

Colonel Ball, of the Department of the JAG in India, will arrive from Singapore by plane today, to take the place of Lieut. Col. Stewart, President of No. 7 War Crimes Court who is on leave. It is understood that Col. Ball has served at a number of Stations and that he formerly carried on a successful private practice as Barrister-at-law in India.

ART EXHIBITION

The Hong Kong Working Artists' Guild announces an Exhibition of Chinese Paintings by Mr. Chao Shiao-ngan (also known as Mr. Chiu Shiu-ngong) to be held during the coming week. Mr. Chao held Exhibitions in the Colony before the War. During the war he escaped to Chungking where he produced many pictures which form part of the present show. In view of the great variety of his work it is expected that the show will prove one of the finest art exhibitions in recent years.

H.K. Social Welfare Progress Report

The manner in which welfare and relief activities were organized after the liberation of Hong Kong and later co-ordinated, and the scope of such activities at the present time, are summed up in a progress report issued by the Hong Kong Social Welfare Council. During the immediate post-liberation period, relief work was undertaken by a number of independent agencies, among which were the Relief Section of the Civil Affairs Administration, the British Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Salvation Army and the Boy Scouts' International.

In January this year, a meeting was held at the Bishop's House attended by five members of the pre-war Hong Kong Refugee and Social Welfare Council and representatives of other relief bodies then operating in the Colony. It was decided to reconstitute the Council under the name of the Hong Kong Social Welfare Council with the primary purpose of co-ordinating existing welfare activities and initiating and fostering such new projects as might from time to time seem desirable. It was agreed that in future Government as well as voluntary agencies should be represented on the Council.

Good work was at first undertaken in various premises on both sides of the harbour, but in April when Government allotted a large part of the ground floor of the old City Hall to the Council, it was decided to centralise all case work in these premises. The staff in charge of this work has now increased to six, all of whom are local ladies, with an additional two voluntary workers in the morning and two in the afternoon. The Government began to make a monthly allotment to the Council for this work. This allotment will continue till the end of the year, and covers most of the salaries and the main running expenses of the two centres.

"In March the Council, which had received generous help from the Commander-in-Chief's fund, was appointed to act as the disbursing agency for the whole of the relief work. An Appeals Sub-Committee was formed which secured and makes recommendations to the Council for all appeals for funds above the sum of \$200. Some of the major appeals met from this Fund include \$20,000 to the Child and Juvenile Welfare Committee for purchase of blankets and equipment for orphanages; \$5,000 to the Night Schools; \$40,440.00 to the Night Schools; \$2,250 to the Family Babies' Home; \$5,000 to the Boys' Club."

ALL BRITISH AND ALLIED EX-PRISONERS OF WAR IN CAMPS IN JAPAN

All British and Allied Ex-Prisoners of War who can give any pertinent information regarding conditions and incidents in POW Camps in JAPAN and who have not yet made sworn statements are urgently requested to communicate with S/Ldr Dwyer A. Neville of the British Minor War Crimes Liaison Section—Tokyo—care of H.Q. Land Forces, Hong Kong. S/Ldr Neville can be contacted by telephone No. 34121 Ext 145 or, after office hours, telephone No. 21249.

CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a list of Motor Vehicles and Motor Engines in Kowloon and Hong Kong will be posted at the office of the Custodian of Property from 11th November, 1946.

Any person having a claim against these vehicles or engines is requested to submit same with proof of ownership not later than 16th November, 1946.

All Motor Vehicles or Engines remaining unclaimed after this date will be sold by public auction.

J. WHYATT, Custodian of Property. Hongkong, 8th November, 1946.

LANE CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE 20TH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF LANE CRAWFORD, LIMITED WILL BE HELD IN THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 1ST FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, ON THURSDAY 14TH NOVEMBER, 1946, AT NOON, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIODS 1ST MARCH, 1945, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1945, 1ST JANUARY, 1946, TO 31ST AUGUST, 1946, AND FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1946, TO 30TH APRIL, 1946, AND TO RE-ELECT A DIRECTOR AND THE AUDITORS.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

A. W. BROWN, General Manager. Hongkong, 30th October, 1946.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

It is proposed to hold a short service, and lay a wreath at Stanley Ching Cemetery on the afternoon of St. Andrew's Day, Saturday, 20th November. All members are invited to attend and any who are unable to provide their own transport are requested to advise the undersigned as soon as possible.

D. S. ROBB

Honorary Secretary. c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Hongkong, 12th Nov., 1946.

Victory Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

Experts for 20 years. 89 Nathan Road, Kowloon (pre-war at 50 Nathan Rd.).

BY ORDER

Of The Director Of Disposals Far Eastern Area (M.O.S.)

1. THE BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD (HONG KONG) is authorised to received TENDERS for the following CARGO HANDLING GEAR:—

1. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
2. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
3. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
4. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
5. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
6. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
7. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
8. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
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12. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
13. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
14. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
15. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
16. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
17. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
18. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
19. 100 Chain Drifts W/R
20. 100 Chain Drifts W/R

2. No guarantee of any kind is given with any of the above lots.

3. The above stores are located at No. 27A Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon.

4. Hours of inspection:—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays to Fridays inclusive.

5. Passes and Tender Forms may be obtained from the British Stores Disposal Board, Hong Kong, 12th Nov., 1946.

6. Tenders must be deposited with the Board in sealed packets and marked "Tender for Cargo Handling Gear" and addressed to the Chairman.

7. Closing date for Tenders:—12 Noon, Saturday, the 23rd day of November 1946.

8. The Chairman of the British Stores Disposal Board (Hong Kong) does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

WALTER M. WEINBERGER, Chairman.

BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD (HONG KONG).

7. Closing date for Tenders:—12 Noon, Saturday, the 23rd day of November 1946.

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Anchors; Triples; Flywheels and Machine Parts; Water Pipe Connections; Iron Clamps; Iron Platforms; Steel Straps; Machine Gear; Iron Shaft Covers; Iron Pipes; Water Pipes; Jack Hammers; and Spares; Generators; Galvanized Iron Brackets; Etc.

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The above-mentioned articles will be open for inspection at their respective Godowns on 12th and 13th November, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. Inspection permits will be issued by Mr. A.E.B. de Sousa at the Service Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette Notification No. 22.

A.E.B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th Nov., 1946.

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WED: Hongkong-Canton-Chungking
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PROCEEDS TO CHARITIES

will be held at
HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE
On SUNDAY, 17th NOVEMBER

First Saddling Bell 2.30 p.m.
First Race Starts at 3.00 p.m.

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TOTE DOUBLE on the 2nd and 4th Races.
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LUNCH A limited number of lunches for Members of the Hong Kong Jockey Club will be available in the Coffee Room. Tables should be booked in advance with the No. 1 Boy at the Club House, Happy Valley, Tel. 28211.

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Major H. M. R. HODGMAN
Hon. Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.

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BIRTH

SILVA—On 13th November, 1946
to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. da
Silva, a son.

EUROPEAN BOGEY

Mr. Churchill again reminded us in his speech on the Address in Reply to the King's Speech that one of the most uncomfortable facts in Europe today is that the Russian Army of Occupation is ten times as numerous as those of the United States, Britain and France. This harsh reality has only recently been referred to in public. But it has long been present in the minds of the military and political leaders of the Western democracies. When it is remembered that Russia could reinforce her European army far more readily than could either Britain or the United States, and thereby achieve an even greater preponderance, it is easy to understand the anxieties for the future freedom of Europe which weigh upon the minds of suspicious people. Outwardly, there would seem to be nothing to prevent the Russian Army from rolling forward, in a matter of weeks to the Atlantic Ocean and achieving a complete occupation of Europe. Must we then conclude that the freedom and safety of Western Europe has no other safeguard than the benevolence of Joseph Stalin? It might be said that Henry A. Wallace could have his way and the production of atom bombs in the United States were to be discontinued, and if his more extreme friends, who would like America forthwith to destroy her stockpile of bombs as a gesture of good faith. What is this project of stripping the United States of her potential power for peace before some international agreement has been reached which could effectively prevent the use of this terrible weapon by others? The United States has demobilized her armed forces at prodigious rate, but her monopoly of the atom bomb still enables her to be the effective guardian and trustee of Western civilization. Some people argue that it is wrong for one nation to have such power. But certainly there is no nation in whose hands the world would rather leave the bomb. During the whole of the 19th Century, the liberties of Europe were defended and advanced by the overwhelming power of the British Navy. Britain in those days was the trustee of freedom and civilization. And on the whole, most fair-minded people would conclude that she discharged her trusteeship well. The United States today is in the position that Britain occupied in the 19th Century. And there is every reason to suppose that she will use her great power no more selfishly than did Britain. Against this background, all thinking Europeans have heaved a sigh of relief at the discomfiture of Henry A. Wallace, and are glad that the safekeeping of this frightful instrument of destruction is still in the sagacious hands of Bernard M. Baruch, chief United States member of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

PAPEN MAJOR OFFENDER

Berlin, Nov. 12.—Franz von Papen has been placed by the Bavarian authorities in category one as a "major offender" for prosecution under the United States zone de-Nazification laws. The action was announced by legal officials of the United States military government. The action was taken by the Munich public prosecutor on orders from the de-Nazification Minister for Bavaria where von Papen has lingered since his acquittal by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg—Associated Press.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Minnie Donner Jaffray, active missionary in the Christian and Missionary Alliance for over 50 years, died here today. She was a native of Medway, Ohio—Associated Press.

PARADOX OF PEACE WITHOUT SECURITY

Fifty nations in New York are in mid-debate upon several questions of universal concern which in the long run will either mend human fortunes or end them.

A memorable effort is being made to promote the happier issue. No one at this phase talks, in the style of the old League, of assuring peace by protocol for time everlasting.

The practical aim is to make a fresh start in the post-war world by establishing some kind of definitely improved relations between the Powers on a basis of agreement in difference. If there is to be any hope of firm progress in that formidable but necessary and not impossible task the World Organisation and mankind at large must begin to distinguish clearly between two great purposes which are usually confused.

"Peace" and "Security" are commonly spoken of in the same breath, as though they were the same. They ought to be, but they are not. The difference between them has been the sardonic paradox of the situation since the victory days. We have full global peace however harassed and embarrassed. With all its political tensions and economic anxieties it is the inexpressible blessing of mankind by comparison with the terrors and tortures of the conflict it succeeds.

To adapt a phrase of Mr. Byrnes, there is no inherent reason why a continued "dash of ideas" should lead to an ultimate "dash of arms." History shows many examples to the contrary. But at the same time we have as yet neither the concrete nor moral conditions of Security required to guarantee the assurance of long-term Peace and to make that assurance absolute.

The world is too much at the mercy of accident, blunders and the inflamed rashness of party passions in foreign politics. Peace without solid confidence loses half its potential value.

The main object both for the World Organisation in New York and for the distinctive but decisive councils of the Foreign Ministers is to strengthen the foundations of World Security and to replace conditional hope by settled confidence for years to come. "How is it to be done?" The first thing is to examine the machinery at our disposal and to realise how it may best be used. There is no such thing as an exclusively dual system composed within the United Nations of the General Assembly and the Security Council. For working purposes there is a tripartite system.

For, in effect, the Foreign Ministers representing the predominant Four—but especially Russia's veto—are at present a Supreme Court by comparison with the organs of the United Nations. All depends in the last resort on this third factor, which is nominally outside the United Nations, but can be as imperious as arbitrary in its action.

This procedure is entirely in accordance with Moscow's domestic executive system. The hitch at every turn is that Russia, devoted to the dogma of Marxian dictatorship in the alleged interests of the masses, does not understand the general world's ruling ideas of representative Government and free institutions.

This issue has to be fought clean out in the General Assembly and nowhere else. It was created by the historic spirit of Western freedom. According to Soviet dogmas of Government of the people for the people but not by the people, the General Assembly of the United Nations never could have existed.

What is its nature? It has unlimited rights of debate but no executive power.

For that reason it has been called by shallow critics a glorified talking-shop. It is in truth the nearest thing yet known to a Parliament of Man. It is a world's forum and rostrum without equal. If guided by sobriety and eloquence together, it can be made an unprecedented and incomparable means of mobilising the weight of world opinion.

Its first duty in New York is to urge with all its strength the modification or restraint of the Great Power veto. On one hand, the increased abuse and misuse of that device as now exercised have amounted to a mockery and paralysis of the World Organisation. On the other hand there can be no illusions about the brilliant difficulty of dealing with the subject.

At San Francisco Russia made the introduction of the Great Power veto a condition of mutual intercourse and in

of joining the United Nations. She regards it no less today as a principle vital to her continued membership. She stands impregnable on the letter of the Charter, but breaches it flagrantly in the spirit when any temporary purpose of manoeuvre, attack or propaganda is to be served.

Beethoven said that the trombones were almost too solemn for use. As universally understood, the veto was originally regarded as meant to be reserved in the same way.

The British and United States Governments do not at present demand a fundamental amendment such as Russia is quite adamant to forbid. But

By J. L. GARVIN

in principle they are well known to share the view held almost with unanimity by the other nations outside the Soviet bloc.

The best practicable compromise at the moment would seem to be some procedural rule—or even Russia's unwritten assurance—that the taboo would only be operative for the future in some serious class of cases that might be sufficiently defined.

It is certain that some real change will have to be made if any basic success in bettering working relations between Russia and the world's majority is to be achieved—by the great gathering in New York.

Otherwise the General Assembly would be regarded as a delusion and a snare. It would forfeit belief and respect. In protest, sooner or later, secessions would take place, probably headed by some of the Latin-American nations, but not confined to them.

These contingencies are so plain that there appears to be some possibility of modification in the Soviet attitude itself. Last week Mr. Vyshinsky generally refrained from the disastrous move of trying to veto the General Assembly's right to discuss the veto. It is clear that Moscow is not necessarily moved by the celestial ironies.

The veto was defended and carried at San Francisco as the very key of both Peace and Security alike—as the sure cement of the all-saving unity of the Great Four. "Instead of which," as the celebrated judge observed, "it has become the acrid stimulant of their discords."

This unhappy fact enters more or less into all other questions in a way that is seldom mentioned and seems very little regretted. Relying on the unique impunity afforded by the veto in emergency, Russia in her various diplomatic offensives has been led undoubtedly into the habit of making brusquer moves than she would have risked under the ordinary conditions of negotiating statesmanship.

Yet there seem growing indications—and, if they mature, the Western democracies must meet them half-way—that the Kremlin in its own pressing interests may be reconsidering its methods.

In the game as hitherto managed, Russia has overplayed her hand. Her policy has made some substantial blunders and deeper mistakes in dealing with the psychology of most other peoples, and notably with Britain and the United States. Everywhere in the occupied and other countries of Eastern and Central Europe the Communist party ranks are shrinking, despite their continued seizures of more executive power.

These contrasting facts would become evident and palpable even in several countries of the Soviet bloc if elections were fully free in the Western democratic sense or anything like it. Reconstruction involves the Soviet Union in huge internal difficulties.

Whatever may be the prime motive Russia desires to make a better impression on world opinion, and perhaps to pursue a more conciliatory and co-operative policy with the other Allies; above all, as regards that crucial need for both Peace and Security—a common plan for increasing German freedom and rebuilding German prosperity to the utmost that drastic disarmament and sane reparations allow.

Nothing in the world could be more desirable than that the rumoured project of a new partnership between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers and peoples should add flesh to its form and become a substantial body.

Meanwhile, there are some vast obscurities to be cleared up by a more equal frankness of mutual intercourse and in

formation. The present contrast between the iron screen and the open air has led to a direct and astonishing collision between Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill upon matters of fact touching the central question of Security with Peace.

Mr. Churchill hushed the House of Commons by asserting, in effect, that between the Baltic and the Mediterranean the Soviet bloc maintains under one command 200 military divisions on a war footing. This would seem to mean at the least 2,000,000 equipped troops.

Marshal Stalin denounces this estimate outright as the fantastic distortion of a warmonger. He declares that in the region concerned the number of divisions belonging to Soviet Russia itself is no more than the modest figure of 60 divisions, not on a war footing, and that within two months time their number will be reduced to 40.

Mr. Churchill, so far, has been expert and well-grounded in these affairs, whether in office or out of it. Marshal Stalin himself hatched the dispute when he proclaimed repeatedly in resounding terms that the new Five Years Plans were intended to develop invincible "might" as well as civil production.

Usually the aggregate of all Russian military forces with the colours is given as 5,000,000 men. Mr. Atlee himself describes the present degree of continued mobilisation as "a positive danger to peace."

The sincerity of all these various estimates and sentiments is not to be doubted, but the present inexplicable extent of misunderstanding or misinformed opinion between them on the facts and future of armaments will have to be thoroughly cleared up before mephitic suspicion can be dispelled.

For the General Assembly the question of armaments of all kinds is bracketed with the reform of the veto. Molotov's latest oration is too much like a salad dressing applied exclusively from the vinegar cruet.

MRS. MAX HILL'S FATAL FALL

New York, Nov. 12.—Mrs. Max Hill, 38 years old, wife of the radio commentator, plunged to her death from the window of her seventh floor apartment in midtown Manhattan today, police reported. Her husband, formerly Associated Press bureau chief in Tokyo, said Mrs. Hill had been ill for some time and recently returned from a convalescence trip—Associated Press.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay
"The Authority on Authorities"

HATE TO BE CHALLENGED

Everybody hates to be challenged. If he has to refuse to take the dare. But one of the attributes of the fine bridge player is his ability to control himself and resist the temptation to do something which his judgment tells him is likely to prove unprofitable. Pre-emptive bids of any kind—whether original ones or those made during the heart of the auction—have a challenging effect in a very pronounced way on some types of temperament.

S Q J 9 7 6
H 4
D Q 9 8 2
C 10 3 2

S 8 3
H A K J 3
D A J 10
C A Q 9 8

S A K 10 6
H 10 8 6
D K 7 5
C K J 5

(Dealer: South. East-West vulnerable)

South West North East
IS Dbl—3S—4H
4S—5H

North's hop to 3-Spades was solely for the purpose of shutting East out of the bidding. His own hand was so weak on the defence against any other suit, and his fit with spades so good, that he was willing to take a set of a trick or two to impede the opposition. Obviously the bid showed no particular high card strength, as would a redouble, but rather a definite lack of honour power.

By jumping up that way, North accomplished more than he expected. He bid stirred up

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I've been trading at Pettigrow's poultry house recently—I've had so much more luck with the wishbones!"

America's Plans For The New Japan

Washington, Nov. 13.

The Japanese and related Pacific affairs are providing near sensations and grabbing Page One headlines in American newspapers, hard on the heels of the subsidizing United States election developments.

The questions of Japanese reparations and General Douglas MacArthur's move to purge ultra-nationalist public servants held American interest generally.

Even before the final election counts in the Republican landslide reached the newspapers, Japanese developments took the

By MORRIS HARRIS

8th column headlines, over the reports that General MacArthur was forcing the Japanese Government to dismiss from one-quarter to half a million prefectural and rural officials whom the American commander considers ultra-nationalist and the former backbone of Japanese prewar Jingoism.

Typical American newspaper treatment of this house-cleaning was an eight-column banner proclaiming "MacArthur fires 180,000 Japanese officials and more to go."

Commanding equal public attention in the United States is the American move to break

the deadlock with Russia on the question of Japanese reparations. This is of tremendous significance to Japan's future well-being and ability to start economic recovery.

Once Japan knows what resources and industries she will be allowed to retain, the path to her permanent comeback will be open. This is America's objective, on behalf of Japan, in attempting to expedite the reparations settlement.

The United States appeal to the other members of the Far East Commission to join America in preparing a directive to General MacArthur on how to divide Japanese reparations and to designate to whom they are to go, was interpreted

in Washington, as a declaration to Russia of American determination to get on with the reparations question with or without Moscow's participation. This interpretation was confirmed today, when Edwin Pauley, reparations commissioner, announced on behalf of the United States Government the invitation to all nations with reparations claims against Japan to confer on the question here in early December. He said Russia had not accepted and added:

"We will proceed with or without the Soviet acceptance."

This positive action on the reparations question followed months of delay as the result of Russia's refusal to participate in efforts of other commission nations to inaugurate the Pacific reparations conference.

Prospects are that the Far East commission, minus Russia, will write the reparations bill for execution by MacArthur.

Yoshida's Governmental struggle under labour, social, democratic and communist attack, is providing a third leg to the Japanese affairs, presently drawing heavy American interest.

The average American does not understand and does not care about the details of Japanese politics. But does fervently hope and demand that Tokyo's politicians get their house in order and formulate and make into reality, a sound programme of reconstruction, both politically and economically along democratic lines, as a fundamental preparation to Japan's re-entry into the family of nations, in which the average American demands that his ideals be granted major recognition.

Americans feel that the future of all Oriental countries, so closely interwoven, that improvement or deterioration of any one is of vital concern to the others. Therefore, they hope for a speedy settlement of this Japanese reparations question, the unification of Korea and peace in China, since the settlement of these problems would reflect benefits to all war-sick nations of the Orient—Associated Press.

BRITISH COAL POSITION

London, Nov. 11.—British miners are turning out more coal each shift and taking less time off work, but the drain of increased consumption of heavy stocks lower than they were a year ago, says the *London Times*. Official figures issued today show that total production for the five weeks of September this year was 10,705,000 tons—246,000 tons more than September last year—Reuters.

AMERICAN'S HINT TO CHINA

Critical Comment By State Department Official

No Name Mentioned But Inference Clear

New York, Nov. 13. The United States should invest neither private nor public capital in countries with "widespread corruption in business and official circles," or where "a Government is wasting its substance in excessive armament," John Carter Vincent, State Department's director of Far Eastern affairs today declared.

Speaking before the National and Foreign Trade convention, Vincent added to his prescribed non-investment list, "where a threat or the fact of civil war exists, where tendencies towards Government monopolization exclude American business or where undemocratic concepts of Government are controlling."

He carefully avoided naming any specified country. Early in his speech, he said the State Department hoped that China could escape "the disaster of continued civil discord" and that "wise counsel" would prevail in the pending meeting in Nanking of the Chinese National Assembly.

The exchange and foreign trade regulations adopted by China, Vincent said, are "only temporary palliatives," adding, "the restoration of stability and direction in the Chinese economy is retarded by the unhappy military situation."

Private business soon may be able to resume limited trade relations with Korea, he said, despite "the inability of the Russians and ourselves to reach an agreement on a unified administration for the country."

Unified Korea

The State Department is considering measures to make this possible, Vincent said, adding, "While we continue our efforts to bring about a resumption of discussions in the joint Soviet-American commission, we cannot mark time. Therefore, we are taking measures to improve economic conditions in southern Korea."

"However, we do not lose sight of the fact that a unified self-governing Korea is the goal we are determined to achieve."

Another speaker, W. Pittkin, Vice Chairman of the International Telephone Telegraph Corporation said, "Certain officials of our Government have a 'frankly hostile' attitude toward American business seeking to re-establish their positions in enemy-owned or overrun territory."—Associated Press.

Chinese Reply

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador, departed from his prepared speech to say that he

would "not try to cover the ground covered with marked inability" by Vincent "with all the authority of the Department of State."

Koo declared, however, that "in China, we feel confident that the problem of national unification will be solved sooner than expected by the world at large."

The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded on Nov. 4 between China and the United States, Dr. Koo said, "for the first time throws the entire territory of China open to American merchants and businessmen."—Associated Press.

Soviet Criticism Of British Policy

London, Nov. 13. Criticism of Britain's attitude towards Palestine, made by Mr. Nikolay Novikov before the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations on Monday, was described by the "Manchester Guardian" yesterday as "a typical Russian performance in that it was both exceedingly unfair and exceedingly clever."

"But it will have to be answered by the British delegation," the paper added, "for Mr. Novikov has a case."

"We are not carrying out the terms of the original mandate. We are not noticeably approaching the day when Palestine will be independent and we are not (as Mr. Novikov pointed out) offering to make it a trust territory under the United Nations."

Pointing to the "very genuine difficulties," the paper said: "Our golders are being murdered. We are spending money we cannot afford. We are doing

"STRIKE" IN EGYPT

Cairo, Nov. 12. British troops in Egypt who "went on strike" during the week-end in a protest against the slow demobilization at Tel el Kehir, Port Said, Suez and Alexandria, returned to duty today.—Reuters.

Cab, Sir?

London, Nov. 11. London's shortage of 1,600 taxi-drivers is being eased by ex-Servicemen studying at the British Legion's Taxi-Drivers' School in southwest London.

The only one of its kind in this area, the school's capacity is 125 students.

Before they are licensed, all taxi-drivers must pass police examinations in driving technique and must know the shortest route between any two places within six miles of Charing Cross railway station as well as the location of all squares, clubs, hospitals, main buildings, hotels, theatres, embassies, and railway and police stations.

They also are subjected to psychological tests to determine the attitude they will take to various types of passengers.—Associated Press.

Palestine Quota System Revived

London, Nov. 12. A start is to be made in transferring to Palestine illegal Jewish immigrants now held in camps in Cyprus when the next immigration quotas of 1,500 a month fall due on November 15 and December 15, it was learned on good authority in London this morning.

The certificates to be granted when the November quota falls due will, it is understood, cover all illegal immigrants now held in camps in Palestine and some hundreds from Cyprus. A further quota from Cyprus will also be transferred in December.

This decision, which is in the hands of the Palestine Government, is not considered to constitute any change of the present policy by which the monthly quota for immigration to Palestine of 1,500 is being at present filled from illegal immigrants.

The fact that some of the new admissions have so far only succeeded in reaching Cyprus is held to be the only extension of the present practice.

The official Zionist view in London is that there is more in Palestine than for 5,000 Jews in Cyprus, who should all be admitted at once.

The possibility of transferring Jews from Cyprus is known to have been one of the matters discussed recently between Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary and representatives of the Jewish Agency in London.

Another "Concession"

Both Jewish and Arab quarters commented adversely on the immigration quotas.

Emil Ghory, member of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, said: "Arabs consider this act as another concession to Jewish terrorism and an encouragement to Jews to increase their efforts for illegal immigration. Continuation of such measures is bound to increase the tension in Palestine."

The Jewish Agency spokesman said: "It is with disappointment and shock we learn that the monthly quota of 1,500 is being continued until January 14. This is entirely inadequate."

The spokesman welcomed the release of more than 1,000 illegal immigrants from Cyprus as "relieving to some extent the conditions of hardship now prevailing in the camps in Cyprus."

Meanwhile, Congressman Joseph Baldwin, Republican representative for New York, arrived at a London airport today on his way to discuss the Palestine situation with the British Government.

Mr. Baldwin, who is Chairman of the Organization of Palestine Action Committee, told Reuters: "We want to get it out of American politics."

London Precautions

Meanwhile, armed detectives and plainclothesmen maintained guard on selected places in London as part of Scotland Yard's stringent precautions against

possible terrorist activities in Britain.

The Yard's Special Branch keeps strict watch on Britain's ports and other places of entry.

A 30-year-old Jewess, reported to be engaged to one of the terrorist leaders and said to have reached Britain several weeks ago, has satisfied the Special Branch of her bona fides.

Reuters Correspondent in Washington reports that the British Embassy there has joined its Paris, Rome and Lisbon counterparts in taking extra precautions to protect its personnel and buildings against any possible Jewish acts of violence.

In Jerusalem, a complete breakdown of electricity supplies started last evening.

It is suspected that all major lines have been cut outside the city.—Reuters.

Tass Takes A Very Dim View

Moscow, Nov. 12. Tass took an unenthusiastic view toward the United States proposals to place Japanese mandated and other former enemy islands under United Nations trusteeship with the United States as administering authority.

President Truman's statement on trusteeship and the text of the United States proposals as released by the State Department in Washington were given in two Tass-relaying texts from New York, said that "if this agreement is adopted it will permit the United States to create military and naval bases on the islands and crowd representatives of other United Nations out of certain areas and prohibit plane flights over these islands."

"By terming these islands 'strategic areas' the agreement transfers trusteeship over them to the Security Council where the United States has a veto right."

Tass said the proposals were an attempt by the United States to "make a considerable part of the Pacific with a huge number of islands its own strategic zone which may be bound up with plans for preparing for future war."

No Accident

The commentator for "Pravda" declared it was "no accident" that the creation of military and strategic bases was accompanied by installation of American capital in the economy of a number of countries.

"To the economical expansion in Latin-American countries is added the notorious plan of inter-American military co-operation, penetration of the Near East, construction of airbases there and appropriation of the Chinese market, escorted by American interference in China's civil affairs," the writer said.—Associated Press.

Goods Shortage In Russia

Moscow, Nov. 12. The Soviet Government has decreed the revitalizing and expanding of the nation's huge but poorly functioning cooperative system in an effort to increase production and exchange of consumer goods.

The Government created a "Chief of Administration for the Affairs of Producers and Consumers Cooperatives" under the Council of Ministers.

The Producers' Cooperatives include handicraft plants and other small shops. The Consumer Cooperatives sell the distributed goods. They are a particularly important source of supplies in villages.—Associated Press.

Trusteeship Proposal

Lake Success, Nov. 13. The early establishment of a United Nations Trusteeship Council is apparently assured by the small nation support of proposals advanced by the United States and Britain in an effort to speed action.

A survey of the delegates revealed that the small powers are ready to go along with the United States and Britain in opposing the Russian attempt to define at this time what States are "directly concerned" in the draft trusteeship agreements.—Associated Press.

Polls in Connecticut and Massachusetts gave the same results, while results in other banks are unknown yet.

Informed Wall Street quarters indicate that the Stock Exchange would follow the banks' lead.—Reuters.

BANK HOLIDAYS ON SATURDAYS

New York, Nov. 11. By a decisive majority, the New York Bankers Association in a poll expressed themselves for the closing of banks on Saturdays all the year.

U.S. Holding Back On Spain

Lake Success, Nov. 11. The United States delegation to the United Nations, after discussing the question of General Franco's Spain, today decided it is understood not to press, for any immediate action by the United Nations. They agreed that until such time as the Security Council might and the present Spanish regime a threat to world peace, the United States would avoid any action which might strengthen General Franco's position or lead to civil war in Spain.

The delegation is, however, still adamant in condemnation of the regime and would join any action to keep the present Spanish Government out of the United Nations or any specialized agencies.—Reuters.

Embezzling Of Gasoline

Manila, Nov. 12. United States Army Headquarters for the Western Pacific today announced that an American officer in charge of the biggest United States gasoline depot in the Far East has been relieved of his duties after investigators had discovered that large-scale embezzling of gasoline had occurred.

Twelve Filipino employees were arrested.

Headquarters did not name the American officer involved and made no mention as yet of any criminal charges.—Associated Press.

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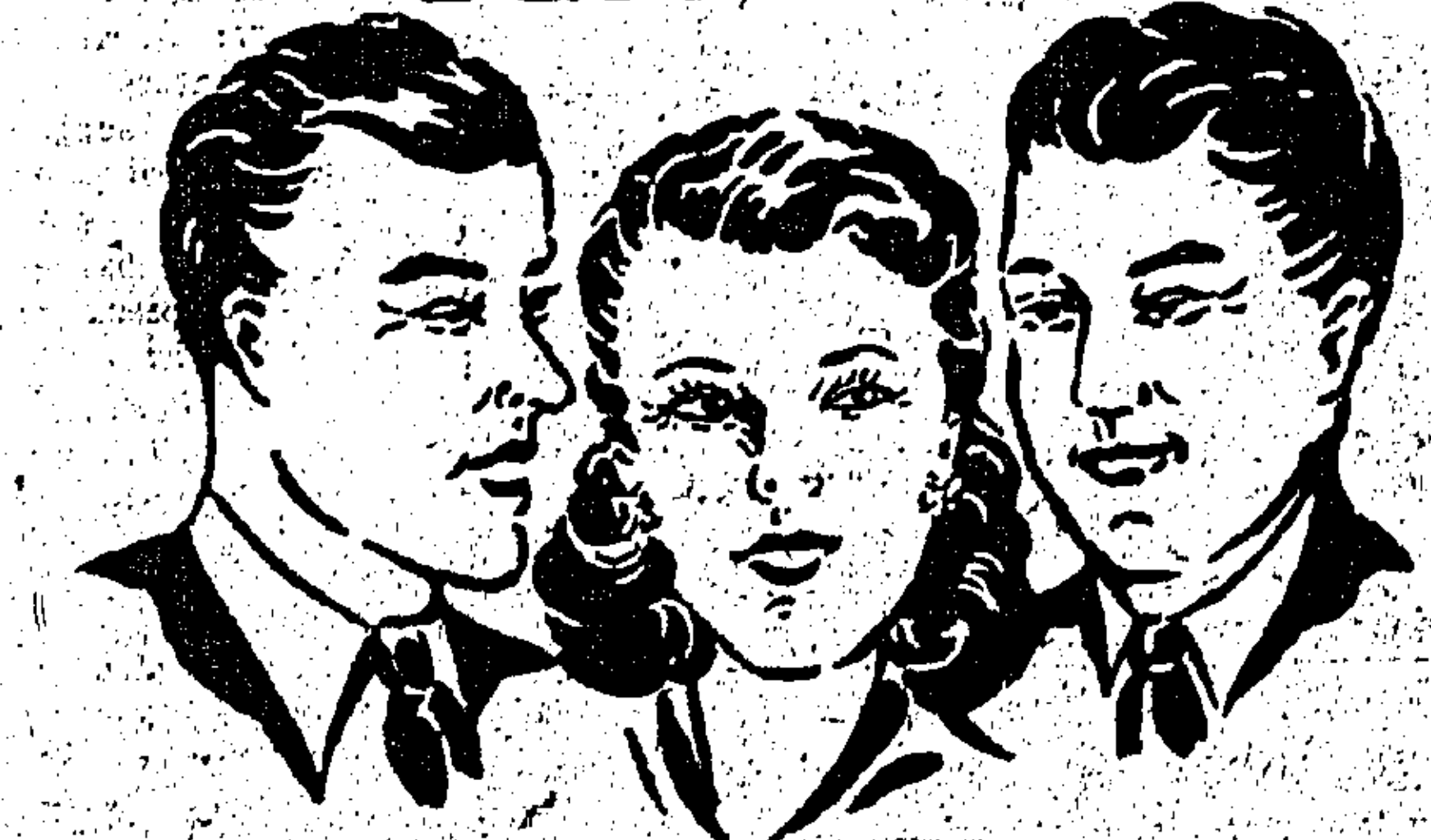
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SPLITTING NAZI TRUST

Berlin, Nov. 12.

A four-power agreement has been reached to prohibit non-Germans from purchasing a controlling interest in units of the former I. G. Farben Chemical Trust, the American military government announced.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 13. The parade ground at Pioneer Western Army post here has been named Stilwell Field in honour of the late General Joseph W. Stilwell, now in the U.S. Army.

WINSTON'S NEW WARNING

Soviet Military Frontier On The Elbe

Labour Cabinet's Problems

London, Nov. 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Leader of the Opposition, declaring in the House of Commons today that the world situation had not improved, said that although the country had been assured that the Socialist Government would get on specially well with the Soviet Government, relations had steadily deteriorated.

British and American forces in Europe had melted away. The Russian armies had been maintained in Europe in vast strength and largely on a war footing. More than one third of Europe was held under Soviet control. The Soviet military frontier was on the Elbe and it was impossible to forecast what the future and fate of France would be.

Mr. Churchill added that if Britain could not fulfil her promise to the Zionists, she should without delay, place the mandate for Palestine at the feet of the United Nations and give notice of pending evacuation.

Mr. Churchill, who was speaking in the debate on the King's speech which outlined the Government's policy for the new session of Parliament, had begun by speaking in favour of a United States of Europe.

He said that the regional consciousness of Europe was a fundamental pillar of world organisation and the United Nations.

Referring to the Socialist assurance of relations with Russia, he said it was inevitable in the case of Government, resting upon popular will after a great victory, that British and Americans in Europe should have melted away.

He added: "The United Nations, as the Prime Minister has so forcibly pointed out, has not so far fulfilled our hopes. It still, however, remains a citadel and we are all in full accord with the Government in their loyal and faithful support of the institution."

"To record the melancholy facts which we see around us is not necessarily to blame the Government. Difficulties have been enormous and the forces which confront them are intractable. British influence abroad has greatly diminished since the war-time days."

"It is not to attack the Government that I mentioned these facts but in order to survey our whole position. The Foreign Secretary has done his best and we on this side have given him whatever support is in our power, even sometimes to the extent of causing embarrassment in other countries. We cannot charge the Government with being responsible for all the evils of the situation abroad. They have certainly not been guilty of any wrongful or provocative action. We readily believe that their motives are as innocent and virtuous as those which are set out in mellifluous language of the gracious speech, with a large part of which we are in full agreement."

Not Their Fault

"It was the duty of the Socialist Government to take office when called upon to do so, decided by the voters. It is not their fault if they are not equal to the job, although it may be our misfortune. It cannot be claimed, however, that even the national coalition Government would have successfully surmounted all the adverse forces that have been flowing."

Turning to Palestine, Mr. Churchill said it is impossible to avoid expressing deep regret at the many changes of tactics and methods, at the needless disappointment created throughout the whole Jewish by the failure to fulfil the hopes which the party opposite excited by the promises made at the General Election, and, above all, to express regret at the lack of any policy worthy of the name.

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Army Plans

Speaking before the Opposition leader, Mr. Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, had announced in the Commons that the period men would serve in the British armed forces at the end of 1948 under the Government's new plans, would be one and a half years. He hoped they would be able to reduce the period later.

He added that men would afterwards pass for a period of years into the reserve, which would have a voluntary cadre. The essential point was that the reserve forces must consist of men who had done their full training.

Mr. Attlee said: "The development of modern warfare has made this country more vulnerable. We are now part of the Continent. We can be reached by attacks on the Continent and while in the past we always had a long breathing space on which we could depend, that breathing space is most unlikely to be available should any war arise in the future."

"The logic of that is that while you keep your front-line forces as low as you can with efficiency and for the jobs they have to do, you must have trained reserves who can take their part right away without waiting for six months' training."

Not Yet

Mr. Attlee declared: "We are out to try to build up security in the world and to make our contribution to that security, but you do not get it by unilateral disarmament. You must build up an ordered world in which there are police forces able to prevent the rise of aggression."

Mr. Attlee said it was extremely difficult to prophesy just what forces were needed in the future. "We can't look ahead. It is the policy of this Government, and I believe of this nation, to work for world Government and to work for world security and under that, for disarmament. The UNO is the instrument we are trying to build up to effect that. We want a good instrument of peace and order which all nations will dwell in security. That security has not yet been achieved."

"We must have some provision for police forces as we may call on them, or garrison forces, to maintain ourselves even under UNO."

"We have got to make our contribution to the UNO. We do not know quite what that will be. That cannot be foreseen. There are these uncertain factors, yet we have at the present time to plan ahead."

Mr. Attlee declared that the Government's new scheme for the armed forces would apply to Great Britain only and not to Northern Ireland.

Palestine Question
Referring to the Palestine question, Mr. Attlee said: "No body knows better than Mr. Churchill the great difficulties over Palestine. There has been no wobbling. We have been pursuing a policy in conformity with the mandate, and it has been said it may be impossible to fulfil that mandate, but we have regarded the position of both Arabs and the Jew and we have been striving earnestly for cooperation of the United States in this matter. We still hope we shall get representatives to meet again very early to consider settlement."

"It would be indefensible to say anything which would exacerbate anything in that country at a time when we deplore that lives are being wantonly lost."

Speaking of the food situation, Mr. Attlee said: "Conditions are more difficult than they were during the war and everyone, certainly on these Government benches, knows that despite all these difficulties most of the people are better fed than in the days of peace under the Conservative Government."—Reuter.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Clues Across

1. Rallying fairly
2. Damp
3. Determines
4. Lifeline
5. War-cry
6. Relevant
7. Obtrudes un-
8. Mate
9. Pure
10. Sings
11. Telling
12. Mean
13. Vain
14. Keen
15. Reel
16. Streets
17. Royal line

Clues Down

1. Furnish tobacco
2. Contrary
3. Landed property
4. Tax
5. Grass-cutting
6. Steward
7. Plung
8. Statue
9. Picked
10. Drawn
11. Gore
12. Assumed
13. Mettle
14. Gales

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS: 1. Gales; 2. Streets; 3. Royal line; 4. Plung; 5. Grass-cutting; 6. Steward; 7. Tax; 8. Landed property; 9. Contrary; 10. Furnish tobacco; 11. Statue; 12. Picked; 13. Drawn; 14. Gore; 15. Reel; 16. Vain; 17. Keen; 18. Mean; 19. Lifeline; 20. Damp; 21. Rallying fairly; 22. Obtrudes un-; 23. Relevant; 24. War-cry; 25. Determines; 26. Mate; 27. Pure; 28. Telling; 29. Sings; 30. Mean; 31. Vain; 32. Keen; 33. Reel; 34. Streets; 35. Royal line; 36. Plung; 37. Grass-cutting; 38. Steward; 39. Tax; 40. Landed property; 41. Contrary; 42. Furnish tobacco; 43. Statue; 44. Picked; 45. Drawn; 46. Gore; 47. Reel; 48. Vain; 49. Keen; 50. Mean; 51. Lifeline; 52. Damp; 53. Rallying fairly; 54. Obtrudes un-; 55. Relevant; 56. War-cry; 57. Determines; 58. Mate; 59. Pure; 60. Telling; 61. Sings; 62. Mean; 63. Vain; 64. Keen; 65. Reel; 66. Streets; 67. Royal line; 68. Plung; 69. Grass-cutting; 70. Steward; 71. Tax; 72. Landed property; 73. Contrary; 74. Furnish tobacco; 75. Statue; 76. 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Grass-cutting; 294. Steward; 295. Tax; 296. Landed property; 297. Contrary; 298. Furnish tobacco; 299. Statue; 300. Picked; 301. Drawn; 302. Gore; 303. Reel; 304. Vain; 305. Keen; 306. Mean; 307. Lifeline; 308. Damp; 309. Rallying fairly; 310. Obtrudes un-; 311. Relevant; 312. War-cry; 313. Determines; 314. Mate; 315. Pure; 316. Telling; 317. Sings; 318. Mean; 319. Vain; 320. Keen; 321. Reel; 322. Streets; 323. Royal line; 324. Plung; 325. Grass-cutting; 326. Steward; 327. Tax; 328. Landed property; 329. Contrary; 330. Furnish tobacco; 331. Statue; 332. Picked; 333. Drawn; 334. Gore; 335. Reel; 336. Vain; 337. Keen; 338. Mean; 339. Lifeline; 340. Damp; 341. Rallying fairly; 342. Obtrudes un-; 343. Relevant; 344. War-cry; 345. Determines; 346. Mate; 347. Pure; 348. Telling; 349. Sings; 350. Mean; 351. Vain; 352. Keen; 353. Reel; 354. Streets; 355. Royal line; 356. Plung; 357. Grass-cutting; 358. Steward; 359. Tax; 360. Landed property; 361. Contrary; 362. Furnish tobacco; 363. Statue; 364. Picked; 365. Drawn; 366. Gore; 367. Reel; 368. Vain; 369. Keen; 370. Mean; 371. Lifeline; 372. Damp; 373. Rallying fairly; 374. Obtrudes un-; 375. Relevant; 376. War-cry; 377. Determines; 378. Mate; 379. Pure; 380. Telling; 381. Sings; 382. Mean; 383. Vain; 384. Keen; 385. Reel; 386. Streets; 387. Royal line; 388. Plung; 389. Grass-cutting; 390. Steward; 391. Tax; 392. Landed property; 393. Contrary; 394. Furnish tobacco; 395. Statue; 396. Picked; 397. Drawn; 398. Gore; 399. Reel; 400. Vain; 401. Keen; 402. Mean; 403. Lifeline; 404. Damp; 405. Rallying fairly; 406. Obtrudes un-; 407. Relevant; 408. War-cry; 409. Determines; 410. Mate; 411. Pure; 412. Telling; 413. Sings; 414. Mean; 415. Vain; 416. Keen; 417. Reel; 418. Streets; 419. Royal line; 420. Plung; 421. Grass-cutting; 422. Steward; 423. Tax; 424. Landed property; 425. Contrary; 426. Furnish tobacco; 427. Statue; 428. Picked; 429. Drawn; 430. Gore; 431. Reel; 432. Vain; 433. Keen; 434. Mean; 435. Lifeline; 436. Damp; 437. Rallying fairly; 438. Obtrudes un-; 439. Relevant; 440. War-cry; 441. Determines; 442. Mate; 443. Pure; 444. Telling; 445. Sings; 446. Mean; 447. Vain; 448. Keen; 449. Reel; 450. Streets; 451. Royal line; 452. Plung; 453. Grass-cutting; 454. Steward; 455. Tax; 456. Landed property; 457. Contrary; 458. Furnish tobacco; 459. Statue; 460. Picked; 461. Drawn; 462. Gore; 463. Reel; 464. Vain; 465. Keen; 466. Mean; 467. Lifeline; 468. Damp; 469. Rallying fairly; 470. Obtrudes un-; 471. Relevant; 472. War-cry; 473. Determines; 474. Mate; 475. Pure; 476. Telling; 477. Sings; 478. Mean; 479. Vain; 480. Keen; 481. Reel; 482. Streets; 483. Royal line; 484. Plung; 485. Grass-cutting; 486. Steward; 487. Tax; 488. Landed property; 489. Contrary; 490. Furnish tobacco; 491. Statue; 492. Picked; 493. Drawn; 494. Gore; 495. Reel; 496. Vain; 497. Keen; 498. Mean; 499. Lifeline; 500. Damp; 501. Rallying fairly; 502. Obtrudes un-; 503. Relevant; 504. War-cry; 505. Determines; 506. Mate; 507. Pure; 508. Telling; 509. Sings; 510. Mean; 511. Vain; 512. Keen; 513. Reel; 514. Streets; 515. Royal line; 516. Plung; 517. Grass-cutting; 518. Steward; 519. Tax; 520. Landed property; 521. Contrary; 522. Furnish tobacco; 523. Statue; 524. Picked; 525. Drawn; 526. Gore; 527. Reel; 528. Vain; 529. Keen; 530. Mean; 531. Lifeline; 532. Damp; 533. Rallying fairly; 534. Obtrudes un-; 535. Relevant; 536. War-cry; 537. Determines; 538. Mate; 539. Pure; 540. Telling; 541. Sings; 542. Mean; 543. Vain; 544. Keen; 545. Reel; 546. Streets; 547. Royal line; 548. Plung; 549. Grass-cutting; 550. Steward; 551. Tax; 552. Landed property; 553. Contrary; 554. Furnish tobacco; 555. Statue; 556. Picked; 557. Drawn; 558. Gore; 559. Reel; 560. Vain; 561. Keen; 562. Mean; 563. Lifeline; 564. Damp; 565. Rallying fairly; 566. Obtrudes un-; 567. Relevant; 568. War-cry; 569. Determines; 570. Mate; 571. Pure; 572. Telling; 573. Sings; 574. Mean; 575. Vain; 576. Keen; 577. Reel; 578. Streets; 579. Royal line; 580. Plung; 581. Grass-cutting; 582. Steward; 583. Tax; 584. Landed property; 585. Contrary; 586. Furnish tobacco; 587. Statue; 588. Picked; 589. Drawn; 590. Gore; 591. Reel; 592. Vain; 593. Keen; 594. Mean; 595. Lifeline; 596. Damp; 597. Rallying fairly; 598. Obtrudes un-; 599. Relevant; 600. War-cry; 601. Determines; 602. Mate; 603. Pure; 604. Telling; 605. Sings; 606. Mean; 607. Vain; 608. Keen; 609. Reel; 610. Streets; 611. Royal line; 612. Plung; 613. Grass-cutting; 614. Steward; 615. Tax; 616. Landed property; 617. Contrary; 618. Furnish tobacco; 619. Statue; 620. Picked; 621. Drawn; 622. Gore; 623. Reel; 624. Vain; 625. Keen; 626. Mean; 627. Lifeline; 628. Damp; 629. Rallying fairly; 630. Obtrudes un-; 631. Relevant; 632. War-cry; 633. Determines; 634. Mate; 635. Pure; 636. Telling; 637. Sings; 638. Mean; 639. Vain; 640. Keen; 641. Reel; 642. Streets; 643. Royal line; 644. Plung; 645. Grass-cutting; 646. Steward; 647. Tax; 648. Landed property; 649. Contrary; 650. Furnish tobacco; 651. Statue; 652. Picked; 653. Drawn; 654. Gore; 655. Reel; 656. Vain; 657. Keen; 658. Mean; 659. Lifeline; 660. Damp; 661. Rallying fairly; 662. Obtrudes un-; 663. Relevant; 664. War-cry; 665. Determines; 666. Mate; 667. Pure; 668. Telling; 669. Sings; 670. Mean; 671. Vain; 672. Keen; 673. Reel; 674. Streets; 675. Royal line; 676. Plung; 677. Grass-cutting; 678. Steward; 679. Tax; 680. Landed property; 681. Contrary; 682. Furnish tobacco; 683. Statue; 684. Picked; 685. Drawn; 686. Gore; 687. Reel; 688. Vain; 689. Keen; 690. Mean; 691. Lifeline; 692. Damp; 693. Rallying fairly; 694. Obtrudes un-; 695. Relevant; 696. War-cry; 697. Determines; 698. Mate; 699. Pure; 700. Telling; 701. Sings; 702. Mean; 703. Vain; 704. Keen; 705. Reel; 706. Streets; 707. Royal line; 708. Plung; 709. Grass-cutting; 710. Steward; 711. Tax; 712. Landed property; 713. Contrary; 714. Furnish tobacco; 715. Statue; 716. Picked; 717. Drawn; 718. Gore; 719. Reel; 720. Vain; 721. Keen; 722. Mean; 723. Lifeline; 724. Damp; 725. Rallying fairly; 726. Obtrudes un-; 727. Relevant; 728. War-cry; 729. Determines; 730. Mate; 731. Pure; 732. Telling; 733. Sings; 734. Mean; 735. Vain; 736. Keen; 737. Reel; 738. Streets; 739. Royal line; 740. Plung; 741. Grass-cutting; 742. Steward; 743. Tax; 744. Landed property; 745. Contrary; 746. Furnish tobacco; 747. Statue; 748. Picked; 749. Drawn; 750. Gore; 751. Reel; 752. Vain; 753. Keen; 754. Mean; 755. Lifeline; 756. Damp; 757. Rallying fairly; 758. Obtrudes un-; 759. Relevant; 760. War-cry; 761. Determines; 762. Mate; 763. Pure; 764. Telling; 765. Sings; 766. Mean; 767. Vain; 768. Keen; 769. Reel; 770. Streets; 771. Royal line; 772. Plung; 773. Grass-cutting; 774. Steward; 775. Tax; 776. Landed property; 777. Contrary; 778. Furnish tobacco; 779. Statue; 780. Picked; 781. Drawn; 782. Gore; 783. Reel; 784. Vain; 785. Keen; 786. Mean; 787. Lifeline; 788. Damp; 789. Rallying fairly; 790. Obtrudes un-; 791. Relevant; 792. War-cry; 793. Determines; 794. Mate; 795. Pure; 796. Telling; 797. Sings; 798. Mean; 799. Vain; 800. Keen; 801. Reel; 802. Streets; 803. Royal line; 804. Plung; 805. Grass-cutting; 806. Steward; 807. Tax; 808. Landed property; 809. Contrary; 810. Furnish tobacco; 811. Statue; 812. Picked; 813. Drawn; 814. Gore; 815. Reel; 816. Vain; 817. Keen; 818. Mean; 819. Lifeline; 820. Damp; 821. Rallying fairly; 822. Obtrudes un-; 823. Relevant; 824. War-cry; 825. Determines; 826. Mate; 827. Pure; 828. Telling; 829. Sings; 830. Mean; 831. Vain; 832. Keen; 833. Reel; 834. Streets; 835. Royal line; 836. Plung; 837. Grass-cutting; 838. Steward; 839. Tax; 840. Landed property; 841. Contrary; 842. Furnish tobacco; 843. Statue; 844. Picked; 845. Drawn; 846. Gore; 847. Reel; 848. Vain; 849. Keen; 850. Mean; 851. Lifeline; 852. Damp; 853. Rallying fairly; 854. Obtrudes un-; 855. Relevant; 856. War-cry; 857. Determines; 858. Mate; 859. Pure; 860. Telling; 861. Sings; 862. Mean; 863. Vain; 864. Keen; 865. Reel; 866. Streets; 867. Royal line; 868. Plung; 869. Grass-cutting; 870. Steward; 871. Tax; 872. Landed property; 873. Contrary; 874. Furnish tobacco; 875. Statue; 876. Picked; 877. Drawn; 878. Gore; 879. Reel; 880. Vain; 881. Keen; 882. Mean; 883. Lifeline; 884. Damp; 88

DE LA RAMA LINESEXPRESS CARGO LINER SERVICES
TO AND FROM PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COASTS

VESSEL	DUE	SAILING FOR
S.S. CEBU	In Port	Manila & Cebu
M.V. DONA ANICETA	25th Nov.	Honolulu, Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.
M.V. BENARES	Mid. Dec.	Honolulu & Pacific Coast.
M.V. BENGAL	Late Dec.	Pacific Coast.
S.S. ESCALANTE	Early Jan.	Honolulu, Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.
M.V. BALI	Late Jan.	Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.

THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO. INC.
Pedder Building
Tel: 23676
Chinese Shipping Office
Tel. 23738/20153**DE LA RAMA LINES****S.S. "CEBU"**SAILING FOR MANILA & CEBU
15th NovemberOffering immediate discharge Manila
at Company's own Wharf.**The De La Rama Steamship Co., Inc.**Pedder Bldg. Chinese Shipping Office
Tel: 23676 Tel: 23738/20153**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**1, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
Telephones: 80881-8 Private Exchange.**Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS TO**

"HANYANG"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 14th Nov.
"PAKHOT"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 17th Nov.
"TSINAN"	Swatow 4 p.m. 18th Nov.
"FOYANG"	Saigon & Bangkok 4 p.m. 18th Nov.
"FOOCHOW"	Amoy & Shanghai 7 p.m. 19th Nov.
"HUNAN"	Shanghai, Tsingtao & Tientsin 4 p.m. 22nd Nov.
"FENGTIEN"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 22nd Nov.
"KWEIYANG"	Swatow & Bangkok 4 p.m. 24th Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM

"TSINAN"	Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow 14th Nov.
"FOYANG"	Shanghai 14th Nov.
"FOOCHOW"	Batavia, Sourabaya & Macassar 14th Nov.
"NINGHAI"	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Foochow 17th Nov.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore 17th Nov.
"ANHUI"	Singapore 22nd Nov.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"TAISHAN"	Sails 1 a.m. 15th Nov.
	Arrives 2 p.m. 16th Nov.
	Sails 4 a.m. 18th Nov.
	Arrives 4.30 p.m. 20th Nov.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE**U. K. SERVICE**

Arriving	From
"GLENAPP"	17th Nov. U.K. via Straits.
"SINKIANG"	Mid Nov. do.
"GLENFINLAS"	End Nov. do.
Sailing	For
"GLENSTRAB"	1st Week Dec. L'pool via Strait.

Agents:**AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**

Arriving	From
"YUNNAN"	4th Dec. Australia.
"TAIPING"	5th Dec. Australia via Kure.
Sailing	For
"TAIPING"	7th Dec. Sydney.
"YUNNAN"	11th Dec. Sydney, Melbourne.

All The Above Subject To Alteration Without Notice.
For Passage and Freight Particulars Apply To The Above.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****S. S. "Haiyang"**Sailing for Swatow & Foochow
on 14th November at Noon

Subject to alteration without Notice.

For Particulars of Freight & Passage.
Please apply to—**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.**General Managers.
P. & O. Building, 5th floor. Tel. 23755.**CHINESE SHIPPING DEPT.**

20 Connaught Road, Central. Tel. 24639.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES LTD.Speed—Frequency—Dependability
Refrigeration—Special Cargo Oil Tanks—Cargocare—Special**SAILING FOR**

S.S. "MOUNT ROGERS"	17th Nov. Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York & Boston.
S.S. "VANDERBILT VICTORY"	20th Nov. New York & Boston, via San Francisco, Los Angeles and Panama.

For Passage and Freight apply to—

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES LTD.

20, George's Bldg. Tel. No. 22172/22173.

Prices Soar In America

New York, Nov. 13.

Prices of some scarce products led by soaps and perfumery metals jumped out from under the old OPA ceilings with advances ranging from 10 to 50 per cent.

Most soap manufacturers said the wholesale prices of their products would be increased 50 per cent.

Prices of lead, copper and zinc surged upward.

Kennecott Copper reported a boost of 3-1/2 cents to 17 1/2 cents a pound.

Major lead producers raised prices 2 1/2 cents to 10 1/2 cents a pound while zinc jumped 1 1/2 to the same figure.

Coal trade sources said prices probably would depend on the outcome of the Government and United Mine Workers talks in Washington.

United States Steel and The American Iron and Steel Institute had nothing to say immediately about possible steel price increases.—Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES "GLAUCUS"

Damaged cargo ex the above vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon on the 13th and 14th November, and consignees representatives are requested to be present during the survey.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1946.

PACIFIC FAR EAST LINE**S.S. "JOPLIN VICTORY"**Sailing Direct to San Francisco & Los Angeles
Loading Hong Kong**14th November 1946.**

—SPECIAL CARGO OIL TANKS—

For Full Particulars Call

UNITED STATES LINES COMPANY

General Agents.

314, Queen's Building.

Tel. 33092.

BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.**SAILINGS TO U.K. via PORTS**

(Freight Only)

S.S. "BENVORLICH" Mid Dec.

ARRIVALSS.S. "TREWOLAS" (Ben Line Berth) on or about 7th Dec.
S.S. "EMPIRE RAJA" (Ben Line Berth) 10th Dec.
S.S. "BENVORLICH" 10th Dec.

For Further Particulars, Apply To—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD., Agents.

York Building.

Telephone: 34166.

THE HO HONG STEAMSHIP CO., (1932) LTD.**S.S. "HONG KHENG"**

Expected to leave for Swatow and Amoy 8th November

LOADING

20th November

SAILING

21st November

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.**S.S. "HONG SIANG" EXPECTED TO ARRIVE FROM STRAITS END NOVEMBER.**

For freight and passage particulars apply—

THE HO HONG CO. (CHINA) LTD.,

48a, Bonham Strand W. Tel. 25646 & 28127.

Subject to alteration without notice.

PACIFIC ORIENTAL EXPRESS LINE

Sailing from SHANGHAI and HONGKONG direct to SAN FRANCISCO and PACIFIC COAST-PORTS.

Loading Hongkong (if sufficient inducement)

M.V. "VITO" early November

M.V. "VILJA" late November

M.V. "PARRAMATTA" early December

M.V. "WINGNES" late December

M.V. "MONGABARRA" early February 1947

Vessels equipped with bulk oil storage facilities.

Cargo and Passengers apply—

MOLLERS' (HONGKONG) LTD, Agents.

Queen's Building Tel. 31156 2nd floor

S.S. "SARPEN"

Loading immediately

Sailing Nov. 18, 1946, for

AMOI & KEELUNG

For Freight & Particulars please apply

TAK CHEONG SHIPPING CO.

Whiteway-Laidlaw Bldg. Tel. 25125

CHINA STEAMSHIP CO.

48a, Bonham Strand West Tel. 31119

Danube Craft To Be Restored

Frankfurt, Nov. 13.

General Joseph T. McNamery today announced that the United States will release to owners in Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia nearly 600 Danube River commercial boats whose status had become a major international issue.

The restoration of these craft to the nations concerned is to be accomplished as rapidly as possible, McNamery's announcement said.

At present the craft are manned by skeleton crews and are at anchor in winter harbours.

It is estimated that it will take 30 days, under these conditions, to affect the movement of these craft to home waters after the transfer has been made.

Since the Danube River is normally icebound by mid-December, however, the actual movement of the craft may present difficulties.

It is expected that the claimant nations will take command of the craft at the existing anchorages and be responsible for their navigation to home ports.

Along with the freighters, barges and passenger boats are several small warships—such as gunboats—which once belonged to the Hungarian Navy.

American troops last spring made surprise raids on the boats to break up alleged smuggling and black marketing operations by their Balkan crews. Large quantities of American supplies, arms and other contraband were seized.

Most of the boats had been brought up the Danube by the owners in the closing days of the war.—Associated Press.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Nov. 13.

The stock market staged a brisk forenoon postholiday rally in the wake of the elimination of virtually all price restrictions for industry but the move failed to gain real headway and numerous leaders faltered.

United States plywood, raised 1 1/2 on a two-for-one split of stock.

St. Joseph Lead added one and International Paper one, and Allied Chemical 2 1/2.

Among the leaders were Northern Pacific and Dow Chemical.

Transfers were around 1,400,000 shares.

The Dow Jones Average: Stocks 62.58, 30 Industrials 170.87, 15 Rails 50.12, 10 Utilities 35.60. Bonds were steady. Curb market advances included Illinois Zinc.—Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 13.
Foreign Exchange: Canadian dollar 95.12%, Britain 4.03-5/16ths, France 0.84 1/2%, Sweden 27.58, Switzerland 23.40, Argentina 2.50, Brazil 5.50, Mexico 20.02.—Associated Press.

1945/51 102-27/32, Exchange Bonds, 1950/54 101-7/16, National War Bonds, 1952/54 104-1/16, Saving Bonds, 3% 1955/55 108-1/32, Saving Bonds, 3% 1959/70 100-0/16, Saving Bonds, 3%, 1959/56 118%, 1954/56 102 1/2, Conversion Loan 3%, 1948/53 108 1/2, Funding Loan 3%, German Loan 7% (Dawes), 10%, Eastern Bank 8%, Lloyd Bank 7 1/2%, Mercantile Bank of India 7 1/2%, British Burmah Petroleum 9%, Consolidated Tin Mines of Burma 7 1/2%, Japanese, 5% 1907 21 1/2, Japanese, 6% 1942/59 22 1/2, Southern Manchurian Railway 5%, 1948 23 1/2, Chartered Bank of India & C. 11-13/16, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. 37 1/2, National Bank of India 39 1/2, West Bank Investment Trust 38 1/2, Orange Free State Investment Trust 58 1/2, New Union Goldfields 21 1/2, Consolidated Goldfields of S. Africa 72 1/2, Canton-Kowloon 24, Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 5%, 25, Lung Tsing U. Rai Ry. 5%, 1913 24, Reorg. Loan, 5%, 1913 (London) 47 1/2, Crisp Loan, 5%, 1911 27, Honan Railway, 5%, 1911 27, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5%, 27 1/2, Lydenburg Estates 9 1/2, South Africa Townships 25/0, Selection Trust 40/7 1/2, South Africa Townships 11 1/8, Canadian Pacific 18—Rever.

JAVA - CHINA - JAPAN LINE N.V.

King's Building, Connaught Road,

Tel: Shipping Dept. 28016. Passage Dept. 28017.

Chinese Agents: Connaught Road, C. No. 82, Tel. 25139.

Ship, dep. from Sailing for

m.s. "TJITALENGKA" Shanghai/Amoy 14th Nov. Manila, Java 15th Nov.

m.s. "TJISADANE" Java/Singapore 20th November Shanghai 20th Nov.

m.s. "TJIBADAK" Java Mid Dec. Swatow/Amoy

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (DELI STRAITS CHINA LINE).

Ship, dep. from Sailing for

m.s. "VAN HEUTSZ" Belawan/Deli/Penang/Singapore 19th Nov. 21st Nov.

(ORIENT JAVA AFRICA LINE).

Ship, dep. from Sailing for

m.s. "STRAAT SOENDA" Singapore early Dec. Singapore, Batavia, Durban, Capetown, Buenos Aires, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, U. S. Pacific, Indochina, off-shore calling at

Singapore, Bangkok, Manilla, Hongkong, Madagascar, Port, Lourenco-Marques, Mozambique, Port Elizabeth, East London, Montevideo early Dec.

SILVER LINE, LTD.

Ship, dep. from Sailing for

m.s. "SILVERGUAVA" In port After docking, sailing on or about 16th Nov. for Vancouver.

m.s. "SILVERSANDAL" In port Penang, Colombo and New York 14th Nov.

m.s. "SILVERTEAK" U.S. Atlantic & Pacific Ports via Shanghai 17th Nov.

HOLLAND-DEUTSCH-ASIA LINE

Ship, dep. from Sailing for

m.s. "PHILAE" Rotterdam/Antwerp/Colon/Port Said/Alexandria/Suez/Aden/Colombo/Ceylon/Canton/Hankow/Shanghai/Amoy/Singapore 1st Dec.

S.S. "QUANZA"

of the Companhia Nacional de Navegacao (Portugal).

Sailing Beginning December.

From Hong Kong to Lisbon via Singapore, Colombo, Cochin, Mormugao, Port Said and Alexandria.

Accepts Cargo and Passengers.

For information apply to—

H. NOLASCO & CO., LTD.

Stock Exchange Building, 8th Floor.

Telephones: 20164, 20161.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT

16 Pedder Street

Tel. 30311.

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.**SAILINGS**

S.S. "TAKSANG"	(No passengers) to Singapore 18th Nov.
S.S. "WOSANG"	to Keelung & Shanghai 21st Nov.
S.S. "HINSANG"	to Sandakan 23rd Nov.
S.S. "KWAISANG"	to Shanghai 24th Nov.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "WOSANG"	from Bangkok 18th Nov.
S.S. "KWAISANG"	from Sandakan 23rd Nov.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	from Shanghai 17th Nov.
S.S. "HINSANG"	from Shanghai 21st Nov.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM"	alongside Cosmo Dock.
S.S. "TAKSANG"	Keelung Dock.

Subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents: GLEN LINE LTD.

M.V. DENBIGHSHIRE	Arrd. from U.K. Hols No. 1.
M.V. "GLENSTRAE"	Talked Dock.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	Leads for U.K., Rotterdam, Antwerp Amsterdam—Early Dec.

Managing Agents:**AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE**

M.V. NEWBROUGH	due from Australia via Labuan 17th Nov.
M.V. KAPRISTAN	due from Australia about 11th Dec.
M.V. DAGHESTAN	due from Australia Mid Dec.

Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA**STEAMSHIPS LTD.**

S.S. "LAKE NERIGON"	due from Vancouver /Shanghai 22nd Nov.
	loads for Vancouver 24th Nov.

Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"SAILAMU"	Bombay	Mid November
"GLENKEER"	U.K.	Mid November
"SAMADANG"	Bombay via Kara	Mid November
"TREVAYLON"	U.K.	November
"TREVAYLON"	U.K.	December
"ARUNDEL CASTLE"	U.K.	Mid December
"BENALDER"	U.K.	December

SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
H.T. "DEVONSHIRE"	U.K.	16th November
(Passengers only)		
"SAMADANG"	Straits & Bombay	End November
"TREVETHOE"	Straits & U.K.	25th November

Accepts cargo for Persian Gulf.

Accepts cargo for London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

British India S. N. Co., Ltd.

Passengers & freight to Straits & India.

Eastern & Australian S.S. Co., Ltd.

Passengers & Freight to Australia.

For full particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

PRINCE LINE

U.S.A.—FAR EAST—HALIFAX—BOSTON—NEW YORK

M.V. "SCOTTISH PRINCE" DUE 22nd NOV.

Loads for DAVAO, Singapore and U.S.A. Atlantic Ports about End November.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Tel. 30311

Chinese Freight Agents—CHEONG FAT CO.

Telephone 20037

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**M.V. "NAGARA"**

loading for

Port Said, Gaoa, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Oslo and Gothenburg.

Also accept cargo for Persian Gulf.

23rd NOVEMBER

For further particulars, apply to—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Agents.

4A, Des Voeux Road, C. Telephone

